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## THE LESSONS OF THE WAR.

No wise man who foresaw that the Italian campaign would end in disappointment will exult in his present triumph. Pity is due to the generous who have been deceived; and regret must be felt for the humiliation of Europe. That all the brutal butchery of the last few months should end in results so petty is a fact too mournful for satire, and throws a light on our boasted civilisation not very pleasant to contemplate.

The more the War and the Peace are looked at, the clearer it becomes that the chief motive of both was Louis Napoleon's advantage. The war gave him military practice, and the peace stopped it before it had gone too far. He left off just in time to prevent Germany from forming that union which has been so long desired, and to leave the internal divisions and weaknesses of other countries in full force for his service on a future occasion.

This is France's advantage. Her Government combines—it cannot be too often pointed out—the advantages of revolution with those of despotism. Her Emperor is the only despot in the world who can trade upon "liberty;" and yet there is not a despot in the world more absolute. No empire is more thoroughly centralised; but the spirit and ambition of the whole body beat in the centre like a heart. So, in fighting Austria, Napoleon had all that Austria could have, without Austrian weaknesses within, or at the extremities. This is the alarming feature of the state of France; and we seem to have entered on a period when the world is likely to feel the worst effects of it. The prospect need not frighten us, perhaps; but it should certainly make us careful to be always ready to do justice to ourselves.

France, in fact, has ever since the great Revolution played a part in Europe which may be likened to the cholera. She has attacked places where the sanitary arrangements have been wrong, chastised them fearfully, and forwarded the study of the subject of public health. No sooner

is Austria beaten, accordingly, than we hear of "reforms" being afoot within her empire. It is the French army that has worked the change; and perhaps, a thousand years hence or so, philosophical historians will forget the ugliness, and only honour the results, of the operating disease. But would it not be worth while to anticipate such disagreeable processes—to reform a little before the warning malady comes? If the things that Austria is going to reform are wrong, now, they were wrong a year since. And so with Italy generally. It is simply Napoleon's

convenience that has made him choose this year for putting her to rights; and the convenience exists precisely because all potentates and physicians that ought to have sat still and let nuisances accumulate about them. It is not, indeed, Napoleon's interest to make a thorough reform anywhere that he happens to meddle, for by so doing he would be depriving himself of a pretext for by-and-by. This does not seem to have occurred to the Revolutionists, who are, accordingly, in a thorough "fix"—deprived of the power of crying for foreign help, and yet incumbered by

Janus face smiles like liberty one way, but frowns in a most military manner on the other. He can use the revolution, but he takes good care to get the best of the bargain. The revolution gave him a "cry" to go to the field of glory with—received him with shouts, and flowers, and wine—forgot everything and promised everything for his sake—and has been made a convenience of accordingly. It has been betrayed to the Kaiser, sacrificed to the Pope, and prostituted to the Dukes. Italy is worse off in '59 than she was in '49; for, by admitting Bona-

parte to be her representative, she has pledged herself to submit to his arbitration. She must take what terms he has got for her from Austria and be content, or be treated as rebellious. Who knows when we may see the new phase of Italy kept in "order" by French troops, and little Imperial "Perugias" matching the Papal one?

That spell upon the minds of men  
Breaks, never to unite again,  
Which led them to adore  
Those pagod things of sabre sway,  
With fronts of brass and feet of clay.

So sung Byron. But the old story repeats itself—the story of ambition, credulity, disappointment, and remorse.

England, to do her justice, is applying her share of the lesson pretty steadily. She escaped well out of the test which the French cholera applied to her in the last generation—thanks to the ancient soundness of her Constitution, and its improvement by Puritan medicine in the seventeenth century. Equally standing aloof from democracy and despotism, she has nothing to fear except downright and brutal assault from without, and against this she is determined to prepare. She wishes to keep as clear of European complications as possible. But we do not think that this country can refuse, for all that, her share in the councils of the European Cabinet, and, if she does, had better make up her mind to sinking in the general scale of European rank. There is a party amongst us who think that Malta, Gibraltar, &c., might be beneficially sur-

rendered, and that we should confine ourselves solely to trade. But though this is advanced, in perfect good faith, by people as zealous for what they think the country's good as their neighbours, we must be excused for saying that such a policy would be the commencement of our decline. If we are great because of our commerce, we are also commercial because of our greatness; just as our ancestors were sea warriors before they were traders at all. Our prestige helps our commerce all over the world, and it depends on our force—a force represented by ships,



"LOVE'S LABOUR LOST."—(FROM THE PICTURE, BY MISS SOLOMON, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.)

quite enough of what was odious in the old régime to make them permanently miserable. A peace which has given Austria more than she hoped, Sardinia less than she expected, the Pope more than he deserved, and the minor Potentates all they could well fancy, very naturally disappoints those who have been exclaiming "Italy for the Italians!" with such dreary pertinacity.

Their lesson, however, is not less legible to read than that which has been taught to the despots. The Emperor is a democratic despot, but sticks to both sides of the character. The



arsenals, and harbours in every sea. We might exist in an inferior degree of splendour and honour, no doubt; but it is a little too soon, we hope, for that consideration to be popular, and we must decline to entertain it, at all events just now. Between interfering when Europe is still and arbitrating when Europe has been disturbed in its fundamental arrangements there is a considerable difference. So, we trust that, if there is a Congress, this country will be represented in it as usual, and will see fair play, through its representatives, to all ancient rights, with a proper sympathy for rights connected with constitutional liberties. Peace, meanwhile, is a boon *per se*, and must be recognised as such. War is fact, and its results must be accepted, or there never can be peace at all. Having been neutral throughout, we are bound to acquiesce in what the combatants agree upon as to the particular matters in dispute. The disappointments of other people may be regretted, but they were incurred in defiance of British warning, and must be borne by those whom they concern. We are lucky to learn caution at other folks' expense, and the lesson will not be thrown away.

#### "LOVE'S LABOUR LOST."

It is a kind of labour we cannot help losing. It has been so from the beginning of the world. Adam's well-meant endeavours to make a successful speculation of Eve notoriously did not answer. From the time of Paris and his (or rather Menelaus's) Helen, passing by that of Anthony and his Cleopatra, even down to the more familiar period of Villikins and his Dinah, the whole business has been a mistake and a failure. Love's Labour is like a favourite Skye terrier, or a virtuous reputation, or a latch-key. It is sure to be lost.

Miss Rebecca Solomon seems to have comprehended this fatality in the composition of her charming little picture exhibited this year in the Royal Academy, of which we furnish an Engraving. The little boy in the red over-shirt and the Day-and-Martin's apron is cleaning the little girl's boots for love. A deplorable speculation! He will not make a penny by it. The little girl merely makes use of him to impart such polish to her understanding as she believes will enable her to walk with propriety into the affections of the other little boy in the tops and buckskins, who is swirling away behind his master's cab, and who, in his turn, does not care one halfpennyworth of blacking about her. Such is life!

### Foreign Intelligence.

#### FRANCE.

The Emperor arrived at the Palace of St. Cloud on the 17th. His Majesty was received by the Empress and the Prince Imperial. The Empress, holding her son by the hand, came forward to meet the Emperor, who embraced her affectionately, and pressed the Prince repeatedly to his bosom. The child was dressed in the uniform of the Imperial Guard, and held a crown of laurel in his hand ready to present to his father. At noon his Majesty heard mass in the chapel of the Palace, and immediately afterwards received Prince Jerome, the Princess Marie Clothilde Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, Prince and Princess Lucien Murat, and Princess Anna, their daughter.

On Wednesday the Emperor received the great bodies of the State, the Presidents of which, M. Troplong, Count Morny, and M. Baroche, addressed congratulatory speeches to his Majesty. The Emperor, in reply, expressed his thanks for their devotion, and then explained the reasons for his conduct during the late events. His speech will be found at length in another column.

#### PRUSSIA.

The *Prussian Gazette* publishes a leading article in defence of the attitude taken by Prussia during the last few months, and endeavours to prove that its policy has prevented a universal war. The article lays the chief stress upon the fact that a real and substantial basis for joining in the war was wanting, and goes on thus:—"Prussia can draw her sword for German and Prussian interests, but not for maintaining or re-establishing a state of affairs in Italy which Austria herself has recognised as not maintainable, nor for sustaining isolated articles of the treaties of 1814 (nicht für Feststellung einzelner Bestimmungen der Verträge von 1815)."

The article further says:—"The proposals for mediation made by Prussia were far more favourable than the preliminaries of peace which have now been agreed upon." It concludes as follows:—"Prussia has no occasion to be dissatisfied with the unexpected turn matters have taken. Whilst discontinuing her military measures she awaits the further development of affairs with calmness."

General Field Marshal Wrangel has been relieved from the command in chief of the army which was to have been concentrated on the Rhine.

The Prussian Government has transmitted an order to its representative at Frankfurt to withdraw the propositions made by Prussia relative to the formation of a corps of observation on the frontier of the Rhine. Austria has communicated the preliminaries of the peace, and proposed that the contingents should be returned and the Federal fortresses restored to a peace footing.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has charged Major Latour with an extraordinary mission to Naples. He will meet the so-called Swiss who have been dismissed in consequence of the recent disturbances. He will order them to state to what nation they belong, and has received positive instructions to put an end, if possible, to a state of things which is so painful to his country, and to render a return to their native land possible to those who may desire again to become subjects of Switzerland.

#### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The Herzegovina is much troubled. Skirmishes are frequent, and on the 18th of June an important combat occurred, when the rayahs, who had intercepted the road, were attacked by Achmet Pacha at the head of several battalions of Nizams, and put to the rout, leaving many dead on the field and 130 prisoners, all of whom, with the exception of nine reserved to be sent to Constantinople, were immediately beheaded by the General's orders.

A proclamation has been addressed by Prince Danilo to the Slavonian population of Turkey. It is as follows:—

Slavonians,—Kept in subjection by foreign nations, you who suffer so much in fighting under foreign banners, where is your own country? Where are your own homes? You have neither! No one loves you—all hate you! At last unsheath the sword, and with an avenging hand smite your oppressors. Expel the foreigner, and fight to recover the free and independent existence of your nationality.

**FRENCH AMAZONS.**—One of the great celebrities of the Invalides was buried on Tuesday with much pomp. This "old invalid" was an individual of the softer sex—the widow Brulow—who entered the army, in 1792, as a soldier in the 42nd Regiment of Infantry, authorised to enlist, in spite of her sex, by General Casabianca. At Fort Gescio she was promoted to the rank of sergeant, after being severely wounded in the encounter which took place. Perceiving that the troops were getting short of powder, she set out alone at midnight for Calvi, roused the women of that place to the number of sixty, and started them off for Gescio, laden with powder and ammunition, which enabled the little fort to hold out eight-and-forty hours longer, until relief came. A little after, at the siege of Calvi, the widow Brulow, while in charge of a gun, was so desperately wounded that she was forced to renounce her military career; and gone other was open to her but the retirement of the Invalides, where she was admitted with the rank of sub-lieutenant. The present Emperor, to whom the widow Brulow was introduced on his visit to the Invalides, presented her with the cross of the Legion of Honour and the medal of St. Helena, her comrades by acclamation having designated her as most worthy of the honour. By a decree dated the 9th of last month from the Imperial head-quarters, we learn that this race of heroines is not extinct, for two other women by that decree obtained the military medal for their courage at the battle of Magenta.

### THE WAR.

The King of Sardinia has found some difficulty in getting a Ministry together in place of Count Cavour and his colleagues. At first we heard that Count Aresé, a close friend of Louis Napoleon (whom he accompanied to America), had been forced upon the King; if so, the attempt has failed. Signor Rattazzi has been called in, and has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, as follows:—Signor La Marmora, Minister of War, and President of the Council; General Dabormida, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Signor Rattazzi, Minister of the Interior; Signor Egtana, Minister of Finance; Marquis Monticelli, Minister of Public Works; and Signor Miglietti, Minister of Justice.

All Italy appears to be disappointed with the peace to a dangerous extent. It is not unlikely that outbreaks will occur in the Duchies. We hear that 40,000 Frenchmen are to remain to keep order.

The Tuscan Council of State, consisting of the most eminent men in the Grand Duchy, unanimously voted on the 12th the union of Tuscany with the new kingdom of Northern Italy, under the sovereignty of the house of Savoy. Addresses to the King and Emperor of the French in accordance with this resolution were voted. The Council demands that in any case Tuscany shall not be placed again under the yoke of Austrian Princes.

Austria has officially informed the German Diet of the re-establishment of peace, and suggested the return of the military contingents to their homes, and the reduction of the federal fortresses to a peace footing. Peaceful navigation has resumed its march in the Adriatic and Levant.

#### THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE TWO EMPERORS AT VILLAFRANCA.

The interview between the two Emperors took place, on July 11, at Villafranca. The Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by Marshal Vaillant, Generals Martimprey and Fleury, his military household, the Cent Gardes, and a squadron of Guides, started at seven a.m. from Valeggio on horseback. He arrived at Villafranca, which is about five miles distant, a little after eight o'clock. The Emperor of Austria had not then arrived, so the Emperor Napoleon went out on the road to Verona to meet him. When he saw him approach he took off his cap, and at the same moment stretched out his hand, and the two Sovereigns, after shaking hands, returned to the pavilion which had been prepared for them. When about to return the Emperor Napoleon wished to give the *pas* to his colleague and adversary, but the latter insisted on passing after the victor. For more than an hour did the interview last, both smoking cigarettes. Pen, ink, and paper were on the table, and were used. Those who were outside could see the two Sovereigns, but, of course, not hear what was said. More than once the Emperor Francis Joseph seemed much moved; there are those who pretend to have seen even tears in his eyes. When the interview was over the two Sovereigns came out, and presented to each other their cortège. Among the Austrian Generals of note there were Hess and Wimpfen.

At eleven a.m. the interview was over, and the Emperor went back to Valeggio. The interview had evidently been very satisfactory, for his Majesty appeared to be in excellent humour. He had scarcely dismounted when the King arrived on horseback, and a short time after him Prince Napoleon, in a kind of *fourgon*.

A private letter from Villafranca thus describes the interview between the two Emperors:—

The meeting of the two Sovereigns was fixed for nine o'clock. At a quarter of an hour before Napoleon III. arrived at the spot, and he came before the time in order that he might go for a short distance to meet the Emperor of Austria. Francis Joseph soon made his appearance; and, seeing that his late adversary had courteously come to receive him, urged forward his horse. When the two parties had come near the escorts stopped short, and the Emperors advanced into the centre of the unoccupied space. The escort of the Emperor Napoleon was composed of Marshal Vaillant, General Martimprey, General Fleury, the officers of the Imperial household, and of his staff, and of a squadron of the Cent Gardes and one of the Guides, all in their splendid full dress uniforms. His Majesty rode the fine bay horse which he has used since the commencement of the campaign. He wore the undress uniform of a General of Division, with the kepi. The Emperor of Austria also wore an undress cap and blue uniform frock-coat, and was followed by his staff, a squadron of his body guard, composed of nobles, and a squadron of Husars. It is said that he was much struck with the martial bearing of the French cavalry, and that, in the presence of the Cent Gardes and the Guides, the Austrian body guard and the Husars did not appear to advantage. On the two Sovereigns meeting in the mid-space they courteously saluted and shook hands. The Emperor of Austria appeared pleased with the cordial welcome and open manner of the Emperor Napoleon. The two Emperors remained for a moment alone in the middle of the road and exchanged a few words. They then reciprocally presented the officers of their staffs; and the moment after the several officers were intermingled, and Marshal Vaillant was seen in conversation with Baron de Hess. Napoleon III. and the Emperor Francis Joseph then advanced side by side towards Villafranca, the Cent Gardes giving the precedence to the body guard of Austria, who led the way, but the Guides passing before the Husars. At Villafranca, the house of M. Carlo Morelli, situated in the principal street of the town, had been prepared to receive the two Sovereigns. The Emperor of Austria had passed a night there before the battle of Solferino. It is a habitation comfortable, but simple, and not remarkable for any extraordinary attraction. I had visited it early in the morning, and saw, in addition to the bedroom of the Austrian Emperor, the sitting-room in which the conference was to take place some hours later. The furniture and curtains were green; and the walls painted in distemper. There were several seats of various kinds, but only two armchairs. In the centre was an oblong table covered with a green cloth, and on it was placed, just as I entered, a vase of freshly-gathered flowers, which quite perfumed the room. It was there that for upwards of an hour and a half the two Emperors were seated discussing the deepest interests, and without any one being present. From a feeling of delicacy the King of Piedmont was not invited to the interview. It cannot but be allowed that the presence of a successor is always more annoying and intolerable than that of a rival or of a conqueror. Whilst the interview was going on I was outside in the street, whence I could see the escorts, some remaining seated on their horses, while others had dismounted. But not the slightest sound was heard; every kind of conversation was suspended; and all seemed dominated involuntarily by a certain emotion produced by the importance of the incident which was passing. As to what took place inside I cannot say anything; all I know is that, when the two Emperors issued forth from the conference, they seemed both perfectly satisfied. The word to mount was then given, and in an instant all were in the saddle. The Emperor of Austria uttered a few words expressive of the admiration he felt for the French army, and did Marshal Vaillant, and Generals Martimprey and Fleury, the honour of shaking hands with them. The two Sovereigns then took leave of each other with the greatest cordiality; and the next moment each splendid cortège was on the way back to the place from which it had started.

#### RECEPTION OF NAPOLEON AND VICTOR EMANUEL AT TURIN.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes, on July 15:—"I have just witnessed the arrival of the Emperor and King, who entered Turin in an open carriage, and proceeded at once to the palace. The streets through which they passed were lined on both sides by French soldiers, brought up this morning for that duty. Count Cavour met the Sovereigns at the station. The long street of Santa Teresa, which composed the chief part of the line within the town along which the Sovereigns had to pass, was tolerably crowded, and there were a great many people at the windows, but scarcely a flag was hung out, and the reception was extremely cold. One of those duststorms to which Turin is liable may have had the effect of keeping some persons in doors, but certainly the concourse was by no means great, and I have seen a much larger one to witness the arrival of a French regiment; and there was a striking difference between the enthusiasm with which French battalions were welcomed at the commencement of the war and the coolness with which the allied Sovereigns were received on their return from their victorious termination. In fact, to-day enthusiasm there was none. There were cries of 'Viva il Rè!' but there was little spirit in the demonstration, and many persons remained mute. This should not be attributed to any want of affection or respect to the King, but to the peculiar circumstances of the time. I could not distinguish one cry of 'Vive l'Empereur!' nor is it probable that one was uttered. By others besides me present on the spot this was particularly noticed. The Emperor sat on the King's right hand, and looked out at the crowd, which was separated from him by the hedge of soldiers. During the short time he was in my sight he did not bow, nor indeed was there any occasion. He looked sunburnt, and, as it seemed to me, rather haggard."

### THE TEMPER OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE.

The same writer says:—"I experience difficulty in defining to you the present state of things in Turin. It is a sort of chaos of uncertainties and regrets, with which are combined a very little hope and a great deal of indignation. There cannot be a shadow of doubt as to the effect here produced by the conclusion of peace on the proclaimed bases. Exasperation and dejection are to be read upon the countenances of all. The same, I am informed, is the case in Milan. An utter stranger could hardly have passed an hour of the last two days in Turin's streets without perceiving that the public was engrossed and excited by a subject of great public interest and of an unpleasant nature. He must have been struck by unmistakable signs of grief and disgust, by the gloomy brows and angry tones of the numerous groups assembled in the chief thoroughfares; and, if he understood the patois in which here nearly everybody converses, he would have perceived that there was but one topic of discussion and one object of denunciation. However his conduct may be judged in other countries, Napoleon's prestige in Italy is gone for the present. The multitude accuse him of having deceived and abandoned their cause, and the epithet of *traditore*, so ready on Italian lips, is not spared him. Three days ago not a print-shop in the town but had its window full of his portraits, engravings, lithographs, and photographs without end, in every dress and attitude. Now not one is to be seen. The shopkeepers withdrew them lest their windows should be broken. I have been told there were instances of people spitting against the panes behind which they were exposed. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that in some windows his portrait was shown side by side with that of Orsini. The police put a stop to this."

The following address to Victor Emmanuel is circulated throughout the kingdom, and has already received numerous signatures:—

Sire,—The deep sense of disappointment, the profound consternation which was produced throughout the country by the unforeseen announcement of a peace so different from what it had a right to expect, has been somewhat mitigated by the universal conviction that that peace was not your work, and that the name of the First Soldier of Italian Independence still remains pure, glorious, and uncontaminated. The national question is not solved; it has lost none of its importance; it has entered a new phase, replete with the greatest difficulty and supreme danger. But that King and that people who have been able to hold their own in a ten years' struggle, and who have everywhere known how to conquer, where deceit and fate were powerless against valour, will also be able to surmount the obstacles which the future has in store. A stroke of the pen cannot annul the dictates of twenty-six millions of hearts. But if the nation is ready, if all the living strength of the country is prepared for the heaviest sacrifices, it is necessary that they should not be deprived of that wise and powerful direction which your Majesty and your Ministry have hitherto given to the popular enthusiasm. All can understand, O Sire, what must be your sufferings. Italy, whose cry of anguish reached your heart, now understands the irresistible eloquence of your silence.

May you be blessed—may all be blessed who fought by your side for the holiest of causes. If Italy weeps now, her independence and her liberty are worthy the shedding of blood as well as tears. So long as you, Sire, shall be the champion of Italian regeneration, short will be our despondency, and, relying on herself alone, the country will feel equal to achieve a happier fate.

#### THE TUSCANS AND THE TREATY OF VILLAFRANCA.

The following letter, which the *Patrie* ventures to publish, gives an account of the first impression created in Tuscany by the news of the treaty of Villafranca:—

"The news of the conclusion of peace has excited immense agitation. It was so unexpected, so improbable, that people at first refused to believe it. When it became impossible to doubt the emotion became general, and gave rise to some disorder. The official placard announcing the peace was torn down in many places. The printing-office of the *Tuscan Monitor* was invaded by the populace, and all the copies of the paper found in it were taken out and burnt. The Abbé Casali, the manager of the paper, was particularly blamed by the crowd, not for having printed the Emperor's despatch as a piece of news, but for having done it without waiting for an authorisation from the Provisional Government, and thereby betrayed a feeling which, as an old functionary of the Grand Ducal Government, he was very naturally suspected of entertaining. The interference of some courageous citizens alone saved him from summary punishment by the populace, and preserved his printing-office from the flames. The gendarmes attempted to act, but they were not sufficiently numerous to maintain order. Fortunately the National Guard, which was on the eve of being organised, assembled spontaneously, and formed a force of 300 men, which paraded the streets of the city during the night. Their presence soothed the agitation, and they found no necessity to make use of their arms. In the morning of the next day the Government published the following proclamation:—

"Tuscans! The news of events which interrupt the most brilliant hopes causes a general and profound grief. The Government shares your sentiments. We must not, however, give way to discouragement, and must be content to wait for more ample details. Under present circumstances our task is to unite more closely than ever to show our firmness, and to prove that we are worthy to be citizens of a free and independent country. As long as we remain thus firm all our hopes will not be lost. Citizens deputed by us are about to proceed to Turin to learn what is the real state of things. Meanwhile remember that any extreme manifestation of your regrets will only aggravate the perils of the situation. Let us all join in maintaining order, which now more than ever is necessary for the salvation of our country. To-morrow the 'Consulta' will meet. Jointly with it the Government will make the voice of Tuscany heard by Victor Emmanuel, in whom it has the fullest confidence. Tuscany will not, in spite of its will or of its rights, be replaced under either the yoke or the influence of Austria."

Next morning the Gonfalonier (mayor) published a proclamation urging the people to be calm. He said:—"Show yourselves equal to events. It was never more necessary than now for you to be united and to have but one will. Your destinies depend upon your moderation and sagacity. Your devotedness to Victor Emmanuel and your confidence in him can alone assure your deliverance from a dynasty whose policy is irreconcilable with the sacred sentiments which animate Italy."

It will be observed that these proclamations, while deprecating street agitation, assume that if the Tuscans are united Victor Emmanuel will protect them from the return of the Austrian Lord Lieutenant, the Grand Duke of Tuscany. In connection with this expectation, our attention is drawn to an ugly piece of news. A part of the French army of Italy, which the Emperor said was about to return to France, is to march through Tuscany and to embark at Leghorn. Evidently its mission is to restore "order" in the interests of Austria by the way.

#### THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

The following order of the day to the Prussian army has been published:—

At the moment when war broke out between two neighbouring great Powers, I had ordered the army to be placed in readiness for war, in order to maintain that position of power which belongs to Prussia. The danger which threatened us then is over. While you were still marching to occupy positions I had ordered for you, the belligerent Powers suddenly concluded peace. Your advance has shown our firm resolution to maintain our frontiers and those of Germany inviolate, whatever might be the destinies of war. You have shown the readiness I had expected from you, and have maintained in general a dignity worthy of the name of Prussia. You have made many personal sacrifices, and I express to you my full satisfaction.

#### THE PRINCE REGENT OF PRUSSIA.

**GREAT FIRE IN CHEAPSIDE.**—A fire of a very serious character broke out at the Anchor Dining-rooms, Cheapside, on Monday. Whilst a neighbour was looking out of the window at the lightning his attention was arrested by a large sheet of flame playing round one of the upper floors. He once raised the alarm, but it was some time before the people in the house became aware of their danger. They then made an attempt to get down stairs, but were forced back by smoke and flame. As a dernier resort they tried to reach the roof, but they were prostrated by the heat and smoke. Fortunately they were enabled to get to one of the front windows just at the moment that Conductor Low, of the Royal Exchange escape station, arrived. With great courage and skill he brought them all down. The fire by that time had obtained complete possession of the building.



## NOTES OF THE WAR.

It is certain that Parma and Piacenza will remain to Piedmont, in which case the compliments bestowed upon the Duchess Dowager by the semi-official French journals were flowers scattered on the tomb. As for the Duchy of Modena, it is asserted that it will revert to Piedmont whenever the direct line of the present ducal family shall become extinct. Now, as the present head of the house has no male issue, the accession of the duchy to this kingdom may not be a very remote event. As for Tuscany, it is affirmed that the old Grand Duke will abdicate in favour of the Hereditary Prince, who at the battle of Solferino rode by the side of the Emperor of Austria. Fresh Piedmontese troops are going to the Romagna, with Napoleon's consent, to maintain order, and take from the Pope all hope of recovering it by the help of his Swiss Guards. The King will not hear a word about the Confederation, but is pleased that the principle of intervention is abolished. The French troops will not remain much longer in Rome.—*Letter from Turin.*

The *Morning Post*, in its leading columns, says:—"The Pope is to be the nominal or honorary head of the Confederation; he is to be recognised in possession of the dignity necessarily attaching to his office in a country where the Roman Catholic religion prevails, but he is to be shorn virtually of that temporal supremacy in Italy which he has always hitherto aspired to wield. . . . In order to secure the Confederation by the constitution of one master-throne in the north of Italy, a single State, with a population of eight millions, is created. That State, too, is just the State which is the archetype of the whole future of Italian domestic government. The Emperor of Austria, ceding the kingdom of Lombardy, retains that of Venice; or rather, he receives a new kingdom of small extent in place of a large kingdom; for he is to hold his rights as King of Venice on a title altogether new. The old Austrian title is abolished, and an Italian title is constituted in its place. The Austrian Emperor is to be King of Venice, solely as an integral member of the Confederation of Italy. He is to be no more an Austrian Sovereign in Italy than George IV. or William IV. was felt in Hanover to be an English, and not a German, Sovereign. There will, no doubt, be a distinct Administration, a distinct code of laws, and a distinct army. The King of Venice, though he will also possess the crown of Austria, will assume his rights, as it were (speaking from an Englishman's vocabulary), on a Parliamentary title. He will be, he must be, essentially an Italian; he will rule less than three millions of Italians; and he will be controlled by a Confederation ruling not less than twenty-six millions. Finally, the two Emperors have agreed to demand reforms at the hands of the Pope. To add to this, a general amnesty is proclaimed. We anticipate that there will now be no Congress; the few details remaining to be arranged are surely unworthy of its assembling."

We notice a statement made on behalf of Russia, and probably originating from Muscovite suggestion, that, in making Venice a federal and integral province of the peninsula, the fortresses on the Adige, as well as the Mincio, can no longer be garrisoned by German troops, but must of necessity be held exclusively by the army of the federation. Hence all fear of Lombardy being henceforth open to Austrian inroad, and Piedmont defenceless on that frontier, is purely fanciful. This statement is put forward in *Le Nord*.

THE French and Italian soldiers are thus contrasted by a correspondent:—"Now that the sun has made all faces black, and the dust all coats white, I declare it is almost impossible to distinguish French from Piedmontese, only the latter sing more frequently and more in tune, and when at rest exhibit greater modesty, amiability, and gentleness of disposition. The Frenchman thinks that he must always look savage to be thought brave. The high cheek-bones, the small grey eye, the small turn-up nose, the small kepi brim turned up at an angle of forty-five degrees; the long, scraggy, cravat-like neck, the destructive organ highly developed behind the ear; the swagger and bluster of the whole mien and bearing, have something repulsive and offensive. 'I am a killing-machine,' says the Frenchman; 'they have tempered me, ground me, wound me up for my murderous work. Kill me, or I will kill you; that is all I am good for, all I care for. I am always fighting or else furnishing up my weapons. I have a cartridge in my gun-barrel, and the bayonet at its end. I fire my piece, then instantly charge. The Emperor has said it; the bayonet is a French weapon!' The Italian at rest has a bland, mild, and modest look. There lurks in that countenance a look of the ineffable enjoyment of existence. Down he lies on the ground and looks up at his deep blue heaven, and his musket lies harmless gathering dew—future rust—in the grass, and his knapsack makes him no very hard pillow. 'Oh! let me live!' says the Italian. 'King and country called me under arms, and here I am. I have met the Austrian, and stood his fire as I was bidden. I came to close quarters, and thought I had better give him a few inches of my bayonet than take any of his. He has no business in my Italy any more than I have in his Germany. My King is always foremost in the fight, and where is the craven who would skulk behind? But, for the rest, this war trade is a confounded Cain business, all hard crusts and hard knocks. I hate the din and the dust; and the cannon, if it does not kill, is at least a 'lacerator di ben costrutti orecchi.' It shatters a well-organised tympanum all to pieces. We will see the Austrians out, if God help us, and then we will have piping times again, our cool wine-gardens, our lemonades, and the arch-eyed girls we have left behind us."

"A fortnight ago," says a Vienna letter, "the Emperor Napoleon informed the Empress by electric telegraph that he had passed the night of the 24th in the room at Cavriana which the Austrian Monarch had occupied in the morning. The story became known at Verona five or six days ago, but it produced less effect there than it had done at Paris, it being known that his Majesty did not quit his saddle while at Cavriana."

Ghastly, indeed, is the sight of mangled corpses, mutilated soldiers, torn accoutrements, and broken arms; hideous to see the dead dragged in hundreds to a common grave—the wounded, groaning and faint, removed. Painful is the sight of a military hospital, where, side by side, lie the dead, the dying, and the convalescent; here, in a corner, shrouded in a coverlet, is one whose soul has already passed away; next him a pale, wan soldier raises himself on a straw pallet and asks for water; next him a tall bronzed soldier, whose head is propped up on pillows, points to his recently amputated limb, and asks a kindly Sister of Charity, who with cheerful alacrity attends to all his wants, is not blood trickling from the stump? The poor wretch has lost his leg, yet still thinks he can move his toes. A wounded officer is near him, lying on his back; he has been shot through both shoulders; his last agony is close at hand. A servant whisks the flies from his face, which now works hard in the last convulsions. The chest heaves rapidly, the mouth mumbles, the under jaw moves violently up and down, giving an unearthly grimace to the livid face, and presently all is over. Close by another sufferer, with shattered limb, and next him, again, one whose life-blood is flowing from a wound in the body. Here a Sister of Charity hovers about the bed, bathing the wretched soldier's face with water, while a monk in the brown dress of the Franciscans is solemnly administering the last sacrament. The last moments of that man may be counted, but his fate excites little awe among the many who surround him. These are not severely hurt. Unaffected by the ghastly scenes around them, they relate the incidents of the battle-field; tell you how they fell, and have a word to say as to why the day was lost, though, had different orders been given, it should have been won. Such are the scenes which meet the eye after a battle—scenes which are repeated in every ward of a hospital, in which the actors are to be counted by thousands.—*Times Correspondent.*

What will Garibaldi and Kossuth say to this peace? is the question that occurs to every one in considering the terms and the manner of the ill-omened treaty. Of the former we shall probably hear by some act expressive of his sentiments; of Kossuth we have private information, which, as it is, we give to our readers. M. Kossuth's family were preparing to proceed to Italy, and were to have departed to-day, but the news of the Peace Treaty arrested their preparations. On Thursday evening (week) they received a telegram from M. Kossuth, announcing his safe arrival in Switzerland. He thus seems to have lost no time in

leaving Italy immediately on the news of the Peace Treaty, and so escaped a conference with Emperor or Kaiser. What has become of the Hungarian committee assembled at Genoa does not appear, and the elaborate scheme of revolutionising Hungary has of course disappeared with the cessation of war.—*Birmingham Journal.*

The subjoined letter has been forwarded to the *Leeds Mercury* by Mr. Alderman Mitchell, of Bradford, a gentleman on intimate terms of friendship with M. Kossuth. It was written while in Paris, before the exile's departure for Italy:—

My dear Friend,—The generous country where I rested my tempest-tossed head for many long years lies behind me, and outward bound is my small craft on the stormy sea, with nothing safe but my determination, which nothing can shake, that, happen what may to me personally, either my country will be free, or else I shall know how to preserve her from immolating herself in vain. I may become a victim, my nation will not become one. I may be instrumental in calling her forth to reawakening life. Can I not do this safely, I shall take care to preserve her future uncompromised. Resolving in my mind all the noble delicate friendship, all the consolations of sympathy, which I was allowed to enjoy in your country from many, many friends—from none more than from you—emotions throng upon me too strong to allow of words. By the Eternal, I feel myself as much a man as any mortal on earth, yet while I write a tear trembles on my whiskers, and I feel not ashamed of it. It is a tribute of a grateful heart for benefits received. It is an offering that accompanies my silent but fervent invocation of the choicest blessings of God upon your country, your house, yourself, and upon all those of your people whose kindness and sympathy poured the smallest drop of consolation into the wounds of my adversity. If I succeed I hope to see you, and many of you, in my own home; and no brother ever has greeted a brother with a heartier welcome than I and my people will greet you, or any of you. If I fail, you will say that I have fallen on duty's path. If I am spared, but fail, I may see England again. Then, however, it will be a broken, useless reed that is cast on your shores, and few will be the days which it will be able to bear before it rots. "Come weal, come woe," the will of Him above be done. Farewell! farewell!—Ever yours truly,

KOSSUTH.

In the *Monitore Toscano* of the 11th inst. appears a despatch addressed by Count Cavour to Signor Boncompagni, the Sardinian Royal Commissioner at Florence, on the declaration of the armistice:—"The King, in communicating the conclusion of a purely military armistice, extending to the 15th of August, recommends the energetic augmentation of the army, and desires it urgently." Cavour had little idea of peace at present.

The *Moniteur* denies that the cause of the armistice is the existence of a dangerous malady in the French army:—"The sanitary condition of the French army is excellent, and exceeds even the hopes which could have been entertained, from the fatigue and heat which it had to endure."

It is reported that the Emperor and Empress of the French will pay an early visit to the Emperor of Austria at Vienna.

By the late treaty the bones of the Duc de Reichstadt are to be restored to France. We read—"The rage for a dynasty which seems to seize upon every Sovereign of France, as age sobers down every other ardour, has taken the fiercest hold upon Napoleon III. while in Italy, and it is ascertained beyond all doubt that the acquisition of the ashes of the Duc de Reichstadt entered largely into the conditions of peace. These poor ashes were refused before. It will be remembered that the answer returned by the Court of Vienna to the application to obtain them was indeed scarcely courteous, reminding France that though it had pleased to recognise the dynastic whim of Napoleon Bonaparte by denominating the Duc de Reichstadt Napoleon II., yet, as he had never reigned either in France or elsewhere, the young man could never be regarded otherwise than as an Austrian Archduke, and as such occupied in death the place most fitting to his remains. But *autres temps, autres mœurs*—all this is changed now. Napoleon III. is welcome to all that ever did belong to Napoleon II.—his bones; and Austrian pleasantries, which is never remarkable for lightness, declares that the Emperor of Austria not only courteously acceded to Napoleon's demand of the corpse of the Duc de Reichstadt, but jocosely offered to throw in that of his mother, Marie Louise, likewise, an offer which was, however, peremptorily declined. One of the many manias of old Jerome is that of beholding the translation of his brother's remains from the Invalides to St. Denis; and it is supposed that this ceremony will take place as soon as possible; and that, in company with the Duc de Reichstadt, the Great Emperor will take his place amongst the founders of dynasties which have governed the French nation."

## NOTES FROM OUR ARTIST IN ITALY.

TURIN, July 16.

THIS letter, and the last of my sketches, will have lost much of their interest to your readers, owing to the sudden cessation of hostilities, rapidly followed by a peace, two events for which everybody at the seat of war were totally unprepared. If any one in camp had hinted a fortnight ago at the possibility of what has since taken place, he would have been laughed at as a "Know-nothing," or else have had it hinted that cool applications to his head might be beneficial. On one side was an army flushed with victory and confident in the future; on the other an enemy who, though beaten successively in many combats, was reported to be more stubborn than ever, and who had retreated to positions hitherto supposed to be all but impregnable. However, all this is but idle talk now, and I will simply run over my final experiences of the campaign in Northern Italy.

In my last I gave some slight account of the battle of Solferino, and the advance of the allies on the Mincio, and I believe I also spoke of the opening of the trenches against Peschiera. For some days prior to the armistice being signed this fortress had been completely surrounded, and the garrison shut in from all communication with the enemy on the land side, though a portion of the Lake of Garda still remained open to them. The besieging army was furnished by the Piedmontese, and to prevent its being disturbed in its operations, strong divisions of French troops remained in observation before Verona and Mantua, in the neighbourhood of which cities the Austrians had taken up a position and apparently threatened an aggressive movement. On the very day of the signing of the armistice a battle was expected, and the allies were under arms by two a.m., and remained in line till twelve o'clock, when the news was brought them that all fighting, for the present, was at an end. The disgust of the men at being disturbed for nothing was excessive, added to which the heat was intolerable, which materially aggravated their ill-temper.

The only excitement we had in camp, after the removal of the King's headquarters from Rivoltella to Monzambano, on the Mincio, was the occasional firing from the forts of Peschiera. This exercise of great guns usually commenced at dusk, as that was the time chosen for working at the trenches, and the besieged, in hopes of knocking over the sappers, generally pelted away in glorious style till about midnight. The garrison, to the very last, were evidently ignorant as to the spot where the works were being carried on, for hardly any of their shell or shot took effect, but fell mostly on the hill, shown in my sketch of the place,\* or else in the village of Ponti, setting fire to the houses. The hill mentioned was the one from which all the idlers in the camp, myself included, used to witness *les feux d'artifice*, as the shelling was called, and whenever a "whistling dick" fell amongst the shrubs on the hillside, there was a scrambling over the opposite ridge, and an universal prostration to mother earth most ludicrous to behold. However, those missiles were not always attended with harmless results, for in one instance a Sardinian officer lost both his legs, and a number of men their lives.

The sketch I sent you of Monzambano gives the last headquarters occupied by the king. The village is situated on the left bank of the Mincio, about three miles from Peschiera, and was chosen from the facilities it presented of being near the seige. Now everyone who had not seen the Mincio before had formed ideas of that river very different from what it is in reality. For my part, having heard so much of the wonderfully strong line of the Mincio, I expected to find a broad and rapid stream, difficult of passage, and with organised defences for preventing the crossing of a hostile army. There

\*This sketch we shall publish in our next Number.

was nothing of the kind, however. The Thames between Isleworth and Richmond, though somewhat wider, will give a good notion of what it really is; the scenery on the banks is of the most sylvan description, and the water so clear that at the depth of eight feet the pebbles in its bed are easily discernible. You can imagine with what eagerness everyone plunged into the *acqua fresca*, sheltered from the sun's scorching rays by the richly overhanging foliage. Individually I passed the greater portion of the day stretched at length on the sandy bottom, that being the only place where the flies dared not attack you. If an enterprising "catch 'em alive, oh" could but have been induced to transport himself and subtle wares to the confines of Lombardy he would have realised a fortune in a very short space of time. I have seen people at home fret and fume of a summer's afternoon because a fly on their nose disturbed the after-dinner nap. What would they do if exposed from morning till night to the attacks of myriads of buzzing monsters, who, once having tasted blood, became insatiable, and were not to be driven away from the favourite part they affected by any known means? At Monzambano these sanguinary pests were, if possible, more numerous and irritating than ever, and I and others determined to be revenged for the sufferings we had endured. Accordingly a conspiracy was formed which we flattered ourselves would for a time strike terror into the hearts of our oppressors, and for a season release us from their cruelty. A party of us had just dined, and, I believe, I had exercised unintentional reprisals by eating and drinking a great many of my tormentors, when it was proposed by a young artilleryman that we should *faire sauter ces sacrés mouches*, which was no sooner suggested than acted upon. A half-dozen cartridges were immediately obtained, broken open, and the powder heaped in the centre of the table. On this was sprinkled some pounded loaf-sugar, and soon every fly in the room was disputing with its fellow the possession of the sweets that were to lure them to perdition. A train had been carefully laid at some distance from the mine, that the intended victims might not be disturbed at the last moment. Can you believe it, there was quite a dispute as to who should apply the match, so eager was everybody to claim the honor of exterminating the hated foe; so, to cut the matter short, I touched the train with the end of my cigar, and thus settled the question and the flies at the same time. For the rest of the evening we smoked the calumet of peace without annoyance.

The signing of the armistice was so unlooked-for and so hasty an affair that I had not time to get to Veggio, the Emperor's headquarters, to be present at the reception of the Austrian Envoy. The evening of the same day I left Monzambano, on my way home. On arriving at Turin I heard that the armistice had been followed by a peace, and great was the wrath of the people of that city at the news—a wrath which I hear is felt by the whole of Italy. The Sardinians say they have been grossly cheated, and made tools of to serve Imperial purposes, and that the blood that has been shed on the plains of Piedmont and Lombardy has borne but barren fruit. The telegram sent by the Emperor to the Empress they look upon as an insult to their King and to themselves: the wording of it makes them boil with rage—"Peace was signed to-day between the Emperor of Austria and myself." The Emperor of Austria cedes Lombardy to the Emperor of France." Is Victor Emmanuel and his brave army thus to be ignored? Is he to be like Lazarus, and feed on the crumbs thrown to him from the rich man's table? Lombardy is tossed by the potentate of France with ostentatious generosity to the gallant hero of Palestro. Peace may have been signed, but there will be a storm in Italy which, from all I hear, is likely soon to burst—a storm brought about by a people's indignation at the cavalier way in which they have been deceived.

A few days since the print-sellers' windows were crowded with portraits of Napoleon III. The morning after my arrival these were removed, and that of Felice Orsini substituted in their place. This proceeding was the cause of a scene of which I send you a Sketch.\* A captain of French gendarmes walking along the Via di Po had his attention attracted to the change. In a moment the portrait of the ill-advised Italian patriot was torn from its position and trampled beneath the officer's feet; while a convalescent French soldier who was passing at the time prevented those present from interfering. Since then the authorities have compelled every print-seller to remove the obnoxious engraving from his windows, which has been done; but still means are found to give expression to the public feeling. *L'Italia*, a Radical Turinese journal, publishes an advertisement in large type to the effect that the whole of the Orsini trial may be obtained in a complete form at a specified place.

On Friday evening the King and Emperor arrived at Turin, the latter on his way to Paris. Reports had possibly reached his Imperial Majesty of the feeling of the Turinese towards him, for, to the astonishment and increased disgust of everybody, he was preceded by an hour by the 19th Regiment of French Infantry, which formed in line on each side of the road from the station to the palace. As the carriage containing the two Sovereigns passed along, there were cries of "Viva il Rè!"—few or none of "Vive l'Empereur!" Otherwise, the demeanour of the crowd was quiet and orderly, which, at first, was not expected to have been the case. One thing that I remarked was the removal of all the French colours from the balconies. In the afternoon an address from the municipality to the people was posted up, begging of them, for their credit's sake, to show some signs of rejoicing, and to illuminate their houses at night. To say the most, the rejoicing was but a sorry affair, and one could easily see there was no hearty goodwill shown. The wicks even burnt dull in the coloured lamps. The next morning at six the Emperor left for France, via Mont Cenis, accompanied by the King as far as Susa. As I shall in all probability be in London almost as soon as this letter, I will bring with me the Sketch I made of the anything but triumphal entry into Turin; and if you think it sufficiently interesting to your readers, you can engrave it in your next Number.

F. V.

\* This Sketch will also appear in our next Number.

## THE WAR AND THE PEACE.

THE Emperor of Austria has returned to Vienna, and has issued a proclamation, frankly explaining that his motive for the conclusion of peace was the holding back of his natural federal allies, whose mediation promised less favourable conditions than direct understanding. The manifesto also states that reforms conformable to the spirit of the time shall be made in the public laws and administration.

The Emperor of France has also returned home, and has explained his motives for concluding the war. From it we learn that he had pushed his victories as far as he safely could; that he had no mind for a wasting war of sieges; that France was menaced by a war on the Rhine as well as on the Adige; and that to combat with these difficulties it would have been necessary to have accepted the aid of revolution. And so he had concluded a peace, to avoid further bloodshed, and not to jeopardise the safety of France.

According to a telegram from Vienna the bases of the peace agreed to at Villafranca will be elaborated into a regular treaty by the representatives of Austria, France, and Sardinia, who are shortly to assemble at Zurich for that purpose. When the act is complete the arrangements thus made for Italy will be simply communicated to the other Powers, who will therefore have nothing to do with the settlement, except to take cognisance of it as part of the public law of Europe.

THE ACTRESS AND THE SKULL.—The following anecdote is extracted from "An Essay on the Science of Acting." In the town of North Waltham, Norfolk, 1778, "The Fair Penitent" was performed. In the last act, where Calista lays her hand on the skull, a Mrs. Berry, who played the part, was seized with an involuntary shuddering, and fell on the stage. During the night her illness continued. On the following day, when sufficiently recovered to converse, she sent to the stagekeeper, and anxiously inquired whence he procured the skull. He replied, "From the sexton, who said 'It was the skull of one Norris, a player, who, twelve years before, was buried in the churchyard.' That same Norris was her first husband. She died in six weeks."







## THE TURCOS.

THE Turcos are troops raised in Algeria, and consist entirely of the various native races. They are chiefly blacks—tall, fine-looking men, occasionally handsome, always with beautiful white teeth—who walk about with a catlike step, as if the ground were too hot for them, the very impersonation of muscular strength. They are dressed just like the Zouaves, except that they have blue petticoats instead of red. The morality of the Turcos does not stand particularly high. They are said to need very tight handling, and not a little stick, and to be sadly prone to irregular appropriation, and even to practices approaching to what we in England call highway robbery. They are all very well on parade or in quarters, with their officers' eyes upon them; but after an action, or whenever discipline gets a little relaxed, not merely dishonest, but certain savage propensities, invariably develop themselves. It has been more than once asserted that they never

wound himself into his broad red sash, with the help of a comrade, as a Highlander puts on his plaid. Two more were sitting down, with their arms round each other's neck, laughing and chattering and kissing each other like sisters; while another amused himself by baiting the sentry on duty, who at last, though an officer was present, lost his temper, and charged him along the tent with his bayonet! Fancy the two statues on guard at the Horse Guards fighting a duel under the eyes of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief!"

## FIELD MARSHAL SCHLICK.

GENERAL COUNT SCHLICK, who succeeded General Count Gyulai in the general command of the Austrian army in Italy, was born in 1789, at Prague, and commenced his military career in 1808. He first saw active service at the battle of Aspern, and from that time his promotion became very rapid; for in 1813 he held the rank of Major, and was in command of a squadron of cavalry and orderly officer to the Emperor Francis II., and took part in all the principal engagements at that period. At the battle of Wachau he lost an eye, which prevented him from taking part in the campaign of 1814. From that period until the year of revolutions—namely, 1848—he was principally employed in reorganising the Austrian army. When a popular rising took place in Vienna he was appointed to the command of a corps-d'armée numbering some 8000 men, and with this force he held his position against the insurgents, by whom at times he was assailed on every side. At a later period he joined Marshal Haynau in his campaign against the Hungarians, and succeeded in earning for himself a reputation that he well sustained at the recent battle of Solferino. The French Generals bore testimony to his daring conduct on that eventful day. During the Crimean war General Schlick commanded the army of observation on the Russian frontiers of Galicia and Transylvania.

The General is a little over sixty years of age. The expression of his countenance is stern, and his manner is impatient and nervous. Towards young officers, however, he shows great consideration, and, wherever he observes a desire on their part for study, he is ever ready to direct and assist them. He has always been greatly attached to his profession, and, although his attention has been chiefly given to the cavalry branch of the service, there is no branch with which he is unfamiliar.

## MARSHAL M'MAHON DECORATING THE FLAG OF THE 2ND REGIMENT OF ZOUAVES.

A ZOUAVE, writing to his mother from Brescia, thus describes the incident which has furnished our artist with the subject for a sketch:—"Our flag has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honour, an event which has not occurred since the first Empire. The regiment was paraded at noon in marching order, so as to give as much éclat as possible to the ceremony. Many commanding and general officers were present to meet Marshal M'Mahon, who rode up to us, accompanied by a brilliant escort. Having formed into a square, the *porte drapeau* in

the centre, the Marshal addressed us as follows:—"Soldiers of the 2nd Regiment of Zouaves,—The Emperor, wishing to preserve the customs of the first Empire, has decided that the flags of regiments performing deeds of valour shall, in future, be decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honour. Zouaves! you, individually, deserve a reward; for you have each shown yourselves worth of the name of a Frenchman. You attacked the enemy without hesitation, and France will ever be proud of such sons. The flag of the 2nd Zouaves is the first among those of the Army of Italy which will be decorated; and I am glad to find that you, Zouaves of the Crimea and Africa, have not degenerated, but that you still seek to win honour and renown." The Marshal then pinned the cross to the flag, and was about to address a few more words to us, but he was so overcome by emotion he could not speak. Calling several of my comrades from the ranks, he distributed among them crosses of the Legion of Honour and military medals. The *vivandière* of our regiment was also decorated for her bravery under fire."



TURCO.

give quarter, and are, moreover, addicted to stabbing the wounded on the battle-field before proceeding to plunder their bodies. They possess a fierce sort of courage, and wherever a desperate service has to be performed the Turcos are sure to be found at the head of the column.

The following description of a camp of Turcos is contained in the letter of a correspondent:—"A painter would find many a subject in their original grouping and picturesque costume; one set squatting, Malay-fashion, on their hams round the heap of wood and circle of tin cans forming their simple kitchen, gesticulating and pouring out a torrent of guttural sounds, evidently advice to the head cook, who sat gravely in the same position, his face seared and seamed with veins and wrinkles, his head shaved all round—as is often the custom among them, leaving a plot six inches in diameter at the top, where the rough black wool stood right up, clear away from the bare skull—taking no notice of them or their exclamations, but inserting a dirty finger every now and then into the meat, to see if it were yet sodden. Another



FIELD MARSHAL SCHLICK, COMMANDER OF THE 2ND AUSTRIAN ARMY.



MARSHAL M'MAHON DECORATING THE FLAG OF THE 2ND REGIMENT OF ZOUAVES.



## SPEECH OF NAPOLEON III. TO THE SENATE AND THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

On Tuesday the Emperor received the great bodies of the State, the Presidents of which, M. Troplong, Count Morny, and M. Baroche, addressed congratulatory speeches to his Majesty. The Emperor, in reply, expressed his thanks for their devotion, and then explained the reasons for his conduct during the late events. His Majesty said:—

Arrived beneath the walls of Verona, the struggle was inevitably about to change its nature as well in a military as in a political aspect. Obligated to attack the enemy in front, who was entrenched behind great fortresses and protected on his flanks by the neutrality of the surrounding territory, and about to begin a long and barren war, I found myself in face of Europe in arms, ready either to dispute our successes or to aggravate our reverses.

Nevertheless the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my resolution if the means had not been out of proportion to the results to be expected. It was necessary to crush boldly the obstacles opposed by neutral territories, and then to accept a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves openly with the concurrence of revolution. It was necessary to go on shedding precious blood, and at last risk that which a Sovereign should only stake for the independence of his country.

If I have stopped it was neither through weariness nor exhaustion, nor through abandoning the noble cause which I desired to serve, but for the interests of France. I felt great reluctance to put reins upon the ardour of our soldiers, to retrench from my programme the territory from the Mincio to the Adriatic, and to see vanish from honest hearts noble illusions and patriotic hopes. In order to serve the independence of Italy I made war against the mind of Europe, and as soon as the destinies of my country might be endangered I concluded peace.

Our efforts and our sacrifices, have they been merely losses? No; we have a right to be proud of this campaign. We have vanquished an army numerous, brave, and well organised. Piedmont has been delivered from invasion, her frontiers have been extended to the Mincio. The idea of Italian nationality has been admitted by those who combated it most. All the Sovereigns of the peninsula comprehend the imperious want of salutary reforms.

Thus, after our having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace concluded will be prolific of happy results. The future will every day reveal additional cause for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France, and the tranquillity of Europe.

## MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The following important manifesto has been issued by the Emperor of Austria:—

When all concessions that were allowable, and compatible with the dignity of the Crown and the honour and welfare of the country, have been exhausted, and when all attempts at a pacific arrangement have miscarried, there is no room for choice, and what cannot be avoided becomes a duty.

This duty placed me under the stern necessity of demanding from my people new and painful sacrifices, in order to place in a state of defence their most sacred interests. My faithful people have responded to my appeal; they have pressed forward unanimously in defence of the throne, and they have made the sacrifices of every kind demanded by circumstances with an eagerness which merits my gratitude—which augments, if possible, the profound affection which I feel for them—and which was adapted to inspire the assurance that the just cause in defence of which my brave armies went forth with enthusiasm to the contest would be victorious.

Unhappily the result has not corresponded with the general effort, and the fortune of war has not been favourable to us.

The valiant army of Austria has in this instance again given proofs of its tried heroism and its incomparable perseverance so brilliant that it has commanded the admiration of all, even of its enemies. I experience a legitimate pride in being the chief of such an army, and the country ought to feel indebted to it for having maintained vigorously, in all its purity, the honour of the Austrian flag.

It is not less perfectly established that our enemies, in spite of the greatest efforts, in spite of the superior forces which they had for a long period been preparing for the conflict, have been able, even by making the greatest sacrifices, to obtain only advantages, not a decisive victory; while the Austrian army, still animated by the same ardour, and full of the same courage, maintained a position the possession of which left perhaps a possibility of recovering from the enemy all the advantages that he had gained. But for this purpose it would have been necessary to make new sacrifices, which certainly would not have been less bloody than those which have been made already, and which have deeply afflicted my heart.

Under these conditions it was my duty as a Sovereign to take into serious consideration the propositions of peace which had been made to me. The consequences of this continuance of the war would have been so much the heavier, because I should have been obliged to demand from the faithful people of my dominions new sacrifices of blood and of money much more considerable even than those which had been made up to that time. And, notwithstanding, success would have remained doubtful, since I have been so bitterly decimated in my well-founded hopes that, this contest not having been entered into for the defence of the rights of Austria only, I should not be left alone in it.

In spite of the ardent sympathy worthy of acknowledgment which the justice of our cause has inspired, for the most part, in the journals and peoples of Germany, our natural allies, our most ancient allies, have obstinately refused to recognise the great importance of the grand question of the day. Consequently Austria would have been obliged all alone to face the events which were being prepared for, and which every day might have rendered more grave.

The honour of Austria coming intact out of this war, thanks to the heroic efforts of her valiant army, I have resolved, yielding to political considerations, to make a sacrifice for the re-establishment of peace, and to accept the preliminaries which ought to lead to its conclusion; for I have acquired the conviction that I should obtain, in any event, conditions less unfavourable in coming to a direct understanding with the Emperor of the French, without the blending of any third party whatsoever, than in causing to participate in the negotiations the three great Powers which have taken no part in the struggle. Unhappily, I have been unable to escape the separation from the rest of the empire of the greater part of Lombardy. On the other hand, it must be agreeable to my heart to see the blessings of peace assured afresh to my beloved people; and these blessings are doubly precious to me, because they will give me the necessary leisure for bestowing henceforth without distraction all my attention and solicitude on the fruitful task that I propose to accomplish—that is to say, to found in a durable manner the internal well-being and the external power of Austria by the happy development of her moral and material forces, and by ameliorations conformable to the spirit of the time in legislation and administration. As in these days of serious trials and sacrifices my people have shown themselves faithful to my person, so now, by the confidence with which they respond to me, they will aid in accomplishing works of peace, and in attaining the realisation of my benevolent intentions.

As Chief of the Army, I have already expressed to it, in a special order of the day, my acknowledgments of its bravery. To-day I renew the expression of these sentiments. While I speak to my people I thank those of their children who have fought for God, their Emperor, and their country. I thank them for the heroism of which they have given proof, and I shall always remember with grief those of our brave companions in arms who have not, alas! returned from the combat.

Luxemburg, July 15, 1859.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

**WRECK OF THE PARAMATTA MAIL STEAMER.**—The Royal Mail Steam Company have received news of the wreck of their new steamer Paramatta, of 3092 tons, and 800-horse-power, while on the voyage from Southampton to the West Indies with the mail of June 17. The telegram received by the company states that the *Megalena*, "left the Paramatta, on the 2nd of July, badly stranded on the Armegada reef (near St. Thomas's)," without giving any further details. A despatch received at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, however, affords the satisfactory information that the crew, passengers, and mail were saved. The Paramatta was completed only a few months ago by the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company, and great expectations were entertained of her capabilities, as, in a trial trip, on the 7th of June, she made fourteen knots an hour. She cost about £160,000; and, unless she can be got off, the loss will fall entirely upon the company, who insure their own vessels. The Paramatta was navigated by Captain E. Baynton, who has been a commander in the service of the company since the year 1832.

**THE GRANT FOR CIVIL CONTINGENCIES.**—A Parliamentary paper gives the details of the expenditure charged against the vote for Civil Contingencies in the year ended March 31, 1859. The items are:—Special missions abroad, £41,497 13s. 6d.; outfit of diplomatic officers, on appointment, £18,025; conveyance and entertainment, &c., of distinguished persons, colonial officers, &c., £2580 14s. 5d.; Royal household expenses, not provided for in the civil list, £2520 11s. 7d.; special commission at home, £6019 8s. 8d.; fees, &c., payable on conferring titles of dignity, £2899 9s. 6d.; expenses of letters patent, &c., exclusive of those conferring titles of dignity, £1030 2s. 7d.; cost of presents, £551 18s.; expenses incurred for legal and other professional services, £3453 15s. 2d.; rewards, compensations, and expenses connected with criminal justice, £532 12s.; miscellaneous expenses, £17,152 8s. 6d.; total, £106,295 13s. 11d. The amount that will probably be required to defray similar expenses in the year ending March 30, 1860, is £100,000, of which £50,000 was voted "on account" of last Session.

## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 109.

### SUPPLY.

In the reign of Edward I. there was an Act of Parliament passed which is said to be the foundation of the right of Parliament to tax the people. The statute in question is called *De Tallagio non Concedendo*, and in it there is this enactment:—"No tallage or aid shall be taken or levied without the good-will and assent of the archbishops, bishops, earls, and barons, knights, burgesses, and other freemen of the land." This was henceforth to be the law. We need hardly say, however, that it was a law often broken; for when necessities pressed hard upon the Sovereign, and when he felt that he had the power, he did not scruple quietly to put the law aside, and tax the people grievously and without their consent. Still this was the law; and, after much battling, it has now for two centuries been the practice as well as the law—with this remarkable change, however, viz., that whereas "the archbishops, bishops, earls, and barons were at first the principal persons in this business of taxing, and the knights, burgesses, and other freemen" quite secondary personages—the latter have gradually got all the power, and the archbishops, bishops, earls, and barons have little or nothing to do but quietly to register the taxes which are imposed; for though the assent of the House of Peers is, it is true, still necessary to the bill which appropriates the revenue, nothing now is more firmly settled than that the power of taxing the people rests entirely with the House of Commons; and so jealous have the Commons been, for the last two hundred years, of any infringement of this privilege that it will not allow the House of Lords to alter in the slightest degree the Appropriation Bill which is annually sent up to it, nor will it permit the Upper House to originate any measure that involves a pecuniary burden upon the people. This is, then, how the matter now stands. The representatives of the people alone can vote away the people's money. And, as the House of Commons is now hard at work at this business, we will show our readers how it is managed.

### HER MAJESTY WANTS MONEY.

In the speech which her Majesty graciously delivers from the throne when she opens Parliament there is always one little sentence specially addressed to the "Gentlemen of the House of Commons;" and it commonly runs in something like this form:—"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I have ordered the Estimates for the year to be laid before you, which, you will find, have been framed with as much economy as is consistent with the requirements of the public service." This is generally the tune, varied according to circumstances. Well, after due time, the House of Commons proceeds to take this part of the speech into consideration. First, a motion is made that a supply be granted to her Majesty; then the House resolves that, on a future day, it will go into committee to consider the motion; and on the day appointed it does so go into committee, and agrees to the said resolution, which resolution is reported to the House, and carried *nem. con.* This is step one.

### HOW MUCH DOES YOUR MAJESTY WANT?

The next is, to address her Majesty, and pray her that she will give directions that the Estimates for the ensuing year may be laid before the House, which in plain words means, "Your Majesty has intimated that you want some cash; will your Majesty condescend to tell your faithful Commons how much you want, and what you want to do with it?—and your Majesty's faithful Commons will then see what can be done." This is step two.

### HER MAJESTY SENDS IN HER ACCOUNTS.

In due time, in answer to this address, each department sends in its "estimate." The Admiralty sends in its estimate for the Navy; the War Office sends in the estimate for the Army; and the Treasury sends in an *omnium gatherum*, called the "Miscellaneous and Civil Service Estimates;" and these estimates, as they arrive, the House orders to be presented, and a copy to be sent to every member. And here let it not be supposed that these "estimates" consist merely of grand totals; it would be a great reflection upon our constitutional practice, and upon the care with which our legislators look into and examine our expenditure, to suppose this. These estimates consist of the most minute details. As a proof of this it is sufficient to say that the Army and Navy Estimates occupy each at least a hundred folio pages, whilst the Miscellaneous Estimates take up seven books, comprising altogether some 400 pages. This, then, is step three. Her Majesty has sent in her bills, and nothing remains now but to examine them and to grant or refuse the money for their payment; and this is the way in which this important duty is performed.

### WHAT WILL BE GRANTED AND PAID.

Last Thursday, for instance—or rather last Thursday week—there stood amongst the "orders of the day" first upon the list the word "supply," and amongst the "notices of motion" these words: "Mr. Sidney Herbert to move in Committee the Army Estimates;" and when the routine business of the evening was over Mr. Sidney Herbert arose and moved "that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair." Whereupon Mr. Speaker put the question "that I do now leave the chair," which means that the House do resolve itself into Committee; for here let it be noticed that all moneys are voted in Committee, and for this reason—when the House is sitting as the House, with Speaker in the chair and mace upon the table, no member can speak more than once upon a question; but in Committee members may speak as often as they like; and in order, therefore, to allow members the utmost freedom in examining the public accounts, the House on all money questions goes into Committee.

### BUT "GRIEVANCES" MUST BE CONSIDERED FIRST.

But, though a motion was made that Mr. Speaker do leave the chair, it was some hours before it was carried; for it is on this motion being put that "grievances" can be brought forward, and on this occasion there were some half dozen "grievances" that had to be discussed. This custom of discussing all sorts of subjects in going into supply is a very ancient one. It means this:—"Your Majesty asks us to vote money for carrying on the public service; but, before we do this, we take the liberty to call your Majesty's attention to certain grievances which our constituents have had to endure, and to demand that they be discontinued." Of course this is little more than a formality now, but once it was any thing but a formality. It was a stern reality this privilege in time past; often led to serious conflicts between the Crown and the Parliament; and has been available more than any other for the restriction of the power of the Crown and the extension of the liberty of the people. And it is not altogether a dead formality now. Now and then a motion is made on going into supply which the Government is obliged to concede; and on some few rare occasions within the last ten years the Government has been beaten on divisions on this grievance question. We may here, however, notice that only one adverse division (we mean adverse to the mover) can take place on going into supply—and for this reason. A motion on going into supply is put in the form of an amendment in this way: "The original question is that I do now leave the chair. Since which an amendment has been moved to leave out all the words after 'That,' in order to insert the words, &c. (to wit, the resolution moved by the objector). The question which I shall put is that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question;" and, if it be carried that the words proposed to be left out shall stand, it is obvious that no more amendments can be moved.

### AND THEN SUPPLY.

These amendments being all disposed of, Mr. Speaker left the chair. Mr. Massey took his seat at the table as the Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, in a somewhat long explanatory speech, introduced the Army Estimates. After this the votes were proceeded with. Every vote is embodied in a separate resolution. These resolutions are written upon separate papers, and one by one are handed to the Chairman, who puts them to the House in this form. Take the first army vote for example, "That a sum not exceeding £3,724,474 be granted to her Majesty to enable her Majesty to pay her land forces." Sometimes under a fortunate confluence of circumstances these votes run off

very rapidly. On the night in question the weather was hot, the atmosphere not pure, and most of the members were at dinner, and the consequence was that in about two hours and a half some twenty votes, comprising the whole of the Army Estimates, were passed.

### REPORT.

After the money is granted in Committee, the next thing is to report the resolutions to the House. This is done generally the next day by the Chairman. He takes his stand at the bar. Mr. Speaker calls out "Mr. Massey." "Report, Sir," says Mr. M. "Bring it up," is the reply, and Mr. Massey takes up the report and hands it to the clerk, who proceeds to read out the items one by one, and at every item puts the question, "That the House do agree with its Committee in the said resolution." It is quite competent for any member to raise a debate upon these items, but it is not often done.

### APPROPRIATION BILL.

This is the final act of the drama. All the votes of money are embodied in a bill which runs through both Houses in a few days. There is a different tone observed with this bill in its final stage to all other bills. All other bills are sent to the Lords for the Royal assent, and the titles are read by the clerk. Her Majesty says, "La Reine le veut;" but, in order to show that the money granted is the free gift of the people, the Appropriation Bill is taken up by the Speaker, and delivered to the clerk, and her Majesty thanks her faithful Commons for the free gift in these words: "La Reine remercie ses loyal sujets, accepte leur benevolence et ainsi le veut."

### MR. AYRTON AND THE HOUSE.

Mr. Ayrton must have been irritable the other night when he fell foul of the architecture, the decorations, the ventilation, and the lighting of the House of Commons. The lighting of the House is, as everybody knows, a great success. The light is soft and yet sufficient; but it does not please Mr. Ayrton. He wanted to know why an extra quantity of gas should be expended to force the light through a glass ceiling. "Why not have it in the House?" What! without glass shades, Mr. Ayrton? Do you burn gas so at home? The great advantage of the mode adopted in the House is that you get the light in the House but not the heat. But to show that Mr. Ayrton was irritated we need only mention a curious blunder that he made. He gave the House a disquisition upon glass—showed that in medieval times they were obliged to have small squares because they could not make large; but he wanted to know why we should adopt them in the House when we could get glass of any size. Ah! why indeed? But they have not been adopted—for the windows of the House are of plate glass in large sheets. Curious this, but true, as any one may see.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

LORD GRANVILLE appealed to Lord Malmesbury not to press his motion in regard to the affairs of Northern Italy, as it would be inconvenient at the present time to discuss it. He also appealed to Lord Normanby not to make any remarks calculated to excite debate, but at the same time he had no objection to produce a despatch for which he (Lord Normanby) had moved.

LORD MALMESBURY consented to postpone his motion. At the same time, he said, he could not forbear from referring to the case of the Duchess of Parma, whose admirable conduct had won universal admiration, and expressed his opinion that it would be a bad example of public morality if she were not restored to her dominion. Deprecating the opinion which prevailed in her Majesty's Government, that it was necessary for the House to preserve silence on foreign affairs until their immediate interest had passed away, he sincerely hoped that Parliament would not separate before an opportunity had been given to the House to express their opinion on foreign affairs, and to learn the intention of the Government in regard to the position they would occupy in concluding peace.

LORD NORMANBY, in agreeing to the request of Lord Granville, postponed his observations on Count Cavour's despatch, which was characterised by a *suppléant verbi*. He highly eulogised the conduct of the Duchess of Parma, who had done everything to promote the interests of her subjects, and whose States ought to be restored, as they had been guaranteed to her by the whole of Europe.

LORD GRANVILLE explained that there was no wish on the part of the Government to prevent discussion on foreign affairs. Cases, however, like the present might arise, when, from insufficient information, the House was incapable of arriving at just conclusions.

LORD CLANRICARDE protested against the reticence which was observed in regard to foreign affairs.

LORD BROUGHAM thought it a most melancholy thing that questions of such importance as peace and war should be decided by two Emperors uncontrolled by a Parliament, a press, or even in the slightest degree by their own Ministers.

LORD DERBY thought it strange that Sardinia, which had occupied the first position, and to whom France only stood in the relation of an ally, had been thrown entirely into the background. They had heard that peace had been concluded between France and Austria; he wished to know whether peace had been agreed to between Austria and Sardinia.

LORD NORMANBY then moved for a copy of a despatch from Lord J. Russell to Sir James Hudson on the subject of the alleged annexation of the duchies of Central Italy by the Government of Piedmont.

LORD ERURY protested against our past policy of officious interference in the affairs of foreign States, as tending to destroy the influence of this country in the councils of Europe. He hoped, under the present circumstances, her Majesty's Government would not be too ready to put themselves forward, but would wait until their opinions and advice were asked for.

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE thought the objection made against our interference by foreign States was more on account of the manner than of the thing itself, and cited the case of the late King of Naples as a precedent in point. He passed a strong censure on Count Cavour, who had excited the revolutionary party in Tuscany.

LORD WODEHOUSE expressed the willingness of the Government to discuss these matters fully when sufficient information had been obtained. He promised that the despatch moved for by Lord Normanby should be laid on the table.

After a few words from Lord CLANRICARDE the motion was agreed to.

Their Lordships adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### THE FRENCH FLEET.

In answer to a question by Lord W. Graham, Lord J. Russell said the Government had received no authentic information of any extraordinary preparations at Brest or Cherbourg, and they had, therefore, not thought it necessary to demand any explanation of the French Government on the subject.

#### THE TERMS OF THE PEACE.

In answer to Mr. Horsman, Lord J. Russell said no communication had yet been made to her Majesty's Government as to the terms of the peace between France and Austria.

#### TENANT RIGHT.

The O'DONOGHUE called the attention of the Government to the relations subsisting between landlords and tenants in Ireland. He deprecated silence and evasion on their part. What the country expected, he said, was a plain and simple measure that would give the occupier a legal claim to compensation which should be retrospective, but limited to a certain number of years.

MR. CARDWELL said the Government would direct their best attention to a subject of so much difficulty, and endeavour to frame a measure that would do justice to both parties.

#### ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

On the order for going into a Committee of Supply, Lord ELCHO, who had given notice of a motion inviting the House to adopt two resolutions, one commending the course taken by the late Government in the negotiations respecting the affairs of Italy, the other expressing the opinion of the House that the policy of neutrality and mediation should be adhered to—which motion he proposed to withdraw—entered into an explanation of the motives which had induced him to put the notice upon the paper in the first instance, and now to withdraw it. He made some rather sarcastic reflections upon the position in which the present aspect of political affairs in Italy placed his two noble friends, Lord J. Russell and Lord Palmerston, who must find themselves, he said, "most horribly sold."

MR. S. FITZGERALD observed that the discussion of Lord Elcho's motion would be singularly inconvenient to the present Government, and especially unpalatable to Lord Palmerston. After adverting to certain sentiments uttered, and advice given, by members of the Government now in power,



he expressed a hope that they would avoid a system of interference, which would impede the success of our diplomacy.

Lord J. Russell said he was glad it was not necessary to discuss the conduct of the late Government, which had used its utmost endeavours to prevent the evils of war. In the present state of affairs the influence of England should be employed to confirm and improve the general peace. Our policy was not to abandon a neutral position; but we were bound not to participate in any treaty not conformable with our notions of the honour, the dignity, and the freedom of the country.

#### THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House went into a Committee of Supply upon the remaining Army Estimates and the Revenue and Civil Service Estimates, which were debated at considerable length.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

#### PACKET AND TELEGRAPHIC CONTRACTS.

Mr. BUTT moved that the Select Committee on Packet and Telegraphic Contracts do consist of twenty-one members, and that Sir E. Grogan and Lord J. Browne be added to the Committee. He complained that Ireland was not sufficiently represented in the Committee as nominated by the Government.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER regretted that he could not accede to the motion. The object of the Committee was to examine into the policy of all these packet contracts, not into the Galway contract in particular.

Lord J. BROWNE, Colonel DUNNE, Lord DUNCAN, and Mr. WHITESIDE spoke upon the motion, which, upon a division, was negatived by 134 to 47. After some further business the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JULY 18.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### PRUSSIA AND THE WAR.

Lord MALMESBURY asked Her Majesty's Government whether the despatch of Lord John Russell dated June the 22nd, and addressed to the Government of Prussia, which had appeared in the newspapers, was authentic?

Lord WODEHOUSE said that the despatch as it had appeared in the newspapers was authentic in substance. The despatch passed by Lord Malmesbury on that despatch was a censure on his own policy, as the despatch was merely an exposition of the policy pursued by the late Government.

Lord BROUGHAM trusted that, as we had had nothing to do with the peace just concluded, we should not mix ourselves up with anything that might occur.

After some further conversation the subject dropped.

#### CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAW.

Lord CRANWORTH called the attention of the House to the fourth report of the Commissioners for Consolidating the Statute Law. In inquiring of the Lord Chancellor what were the intentions of the Government as to that Commission, he suggested that the Commission should be put under the control of two or three gentlemen of eminence, with a competent staff of clerks, who, relinquishing their professional practice, should devote their energies to the accomplishment of the work in hand. Thus the whole matter might be brought to a satisfactory conclusion in two years.

The LORD CHANCELLOR concurred in the suggestion of Lord Cranworth, and thought that such a staff of professional men might, besides consolidating the statute law of the land, be made extremely useful in their legal capacity to both Houses of Parliament in assisting members in drawing up bills. He took the present occasion to state that the Government contemplated at the beginning of next session to introduce measures on bankruptcy, on the transfer of real property, on taking evidence in the Court of Chancery, to consolidate and simplify the orders of the Lord Chancellors, and to establish fixed courts, so that courts of common law might be able to decide any equitable question which might incidentally arise, without bandying suitors from courts of common law to courts of equity.

Lord BROUGHAM said the difficulties of the question were too great to be decided by a mixed assembly, and thought it would be better that the question should be solely committed to a body of learned men, who might not only consolidate the law, but prepare a digest of it.

After a few remarks from Lord St. Leonards, Chelmsford, Cranworth, and Wensleydale the subject dropped.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### THE BUDGET.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made his financial statement. He presumed, he said, that it would be convenient to follow the usual practice and to make known the result of the finances of the past year. The total revenue of the year had been estimated at £53,900,000; it had produced £53,477,000. The total actual expenditure had been £54,063,000, against a revenue of £53,477,000, leaving a surplus of £800,000. The result of the duty upon drafts and cheques could not be correctly ascertained. Its amount had been estimated at £300,000, but he thought it would not exceed £200,000. There was an exemption of cheques drawn by the proprietor and paid to him over the counter, and this exemption he proposed to remove. The equalisation of the spirit duties, which was a measure of fiscal reform independent of pecuniary results, had been estimated to yield an additional revenue of £500,000; but the produce in 1858-59, as compared with 1857-58, showed an increase of only £85,000. There was a prospect, however, of the duty being considerably more productive. Mr. Gladstone then addressed himself to what he termed the more grave and serious part of his task, by stating the estimated amount of the revenue expenditure of the current year, and the extent to which it would exceed the ways and means, or ordinary revenue, of the country.

| Estimated Revenue.      |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Customs                 | £23,850,000 |
| Excise                  | 8,530,000   |
| Stamps                  | 8,100,000   |
| Land and assessed taxes | 3,200,000   |
| Income tax              | 5,600,000   |
| Post Office             | 3,250,000   |
| Crown lands             | 280,000     |
| Miscellaneous           | 1,530,000   |
| £64,340,000             |             |

| Estimated Expenditure.          |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Funded and unfunded debt        | £28,600,000 |
| Charges on Consolidated Fund    | 1,960,000   |
| Army (including militia)        | 13,300,000  |
| Navy (including packet service) | 12,782,000  |
| Civil services                  | 7,825,000   |
| Revenue departments             | 4,740,000   |
| £69,207,000                     |             |

The estimated revenue being £64,340,000, and the estimated expenditure £69,207,000, there would be a gross deficiency in the current year of £4,867,000. This being the time when it became the Committee to make adequate and effective provision for the wants of the year, it was likewise a time when its attention should be rigidly confined to the wants of the year, the charges being of an exceptional character, especially those for the army and navy. Next year it would be necessary to enter upon larger views of our financial system; for, next year, the income tax would lapse, as well as certain war duties upon tea and sugar; and, on the other hand, the Long Annuities would fall in. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, would confine themselves to temporary and almost provisional finance. He asked the Committee to consider what modes of supply could be devised to meet the deficiency on the Estimates. Should we attempt to raise the necessary funds by borrowing, or by taxes? The sum required was between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000. This was a large sum to demand from taxpayers. On the other hand, it was a sum that had never driven the British Parliament to the expedient of augmenting the national debt, which nothing but dire necessity should induce it to do. It appeared to him that a loan ought not to be resorted to; that there never was a period when the people of England were more satisfied of the necessity of the demands on the public purse, or more able or willing to meet those demands. Moreover, there would be another borrower in the market, on account of the exigencies of India. Then, if we looked to taxes for the means of meeting the expenditure of the next year, should the taxation be direct or indirect? The articles for indirect taxation were malt, spirits, tea, and sugar. In his opinion, it was not desirable to propose an augmentation of the duty upon malt, and it would be unwise and premature to raise the question as to the general increase of the spirit duties; so that neither malt nor spirits held out the hope of a resource. With respect to tea and sugar, reminding the Committee that they were not dealing with prospective finance, but finance for the moment, he insisted upon the impolicy of increasing the duties of customs or excise. This being so, they arrived at a point that might be easily anticipated—what they should do with the income tax. That tax had been originally introduced for two objects; first, to make reforms in our fiscal system; secondly, to meet sudden public exigencies; and when it was for the dignity, honour, and safety of the country that efforts should be made to augment the national defences, the income tax was, above all others, a regular and legitimate resource. The gross deficiency to be met, as he had stated, was £4,867,000. In the first place, the Government were of opinion that the system of nearly six months' credit allowed to maltsters—whereby to that extent the Government found capital for the maltster, which was an exceptional privilege and bad in principle—might be modified; they proposed to take away six weeks of the credit, and to allow a discount of four per cent on the payment. The effect of this would be to bring into the Exchequer before the 1st of April next a sum of £780,000, which would otherwise not be paid until the following financial year. This would reduce the deficiency of £4,867,000 to a little over £4,000,000, and this it was proposed to raise by an augmentation of the income tax. The present rate was 5d. in the pound. An additional 4d. in the pound would give something over £4,000,000. It would be necessary to reintroduce the distinction between incomes under £150 and above that amount. He proposed that the additional 4d. in the pound on the mass of the income-tax payers should stop at incomes of £150; and he proposed that the augmented tax should be leviable upon the first half-yearly payment after the resolution should have been adopted by the House. The effect would be that in the autumn or winter quarter the tax upon all persons with incomes above £150 a year would be 6d., or at the rate annually of 1s. 1d.; upon persons with incomes under £150 the demand would be 4d. This addition to the tax would produce £4,340,000, and this sum, added to £780,000, would give £5,120,000; deducting the deficiency of £4,867,000, there would remain a surplus of £253,000. During the current year a sum of about £400,000 would become due on account of the last payment of Long Annuities; but the state of the cash balances would render any provision to meet this demand unnecessary. Mr. Gladstone concluded by moving a formal vote of Ways and Means, and laid upon the table two resolutions relating to the malt duties and the income tax, to be taken into consideration on Thursday.

After a desultory discussion the resolutions were agreed to, and ordered to be reported.

#### SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply upon the Civil Service Estimates and Civil Contingencies, and various votes were agreed to, after much discussion, when the Chairman was ordered to report progress. Certain bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 19.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE COLONIES.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, after presenting a petition on the subject, urged upon the Government the expediency of establishing telegraph communication with the colonies, and especially with India, by channels which could be worked independently of foreign countries.

Earl GRANVILLE promised the serious consideration of Government to the subject.

##### COLONEL COUZA.

Lord WODEHOUSE, in answer to a question from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, said that Her Majesty's Government, after consulting with the great Powers, had agreed to recognise the election of Colonel Couza as Hospodar of the two Principalities, on the distinct understanding that the case was an exceptional one, and not to be made a precedent. The House adjourned at an early hour.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Mr. LOWE moved the third reading of the Public Health Bill, by which the provisions of the Act now on the point of expiring are rendered permanent.

Mr. AYRTON opposed the bill, contending that the powers conferred by the existing Act were much too extensive. He moved as an amendment that the order for the third reading should be discharged.

Considerable discussion ensued, in which many hon. members participated. On a division the amendment was negatived by a narrow majority of 101 to 93-6. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

##### LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S DESPATCH.

In reply to Mr. S. Fitzgerald, Lord JOHN RUSSELL consented to lay on the table an authentic report of the despatch he had written to the British representative in Berlin. He declined to promise the production of Lord Bismarck's reply to that despatch.

##### THE INDIAN ARMY AND OUR HOME DEFENCES.

Mr. BUXTON called attention to that portion of the report of the Commissioners on the Organisation of the Indian Army which refers to the amount of force to be maintained in future; our force at present, he said, amounting, exclusive of the military police corps, to 270,000 men. It was of vital consequence, he observed, that we should reduce our expenditure in India; but if such an enormous force was kept up this could not be done, and, in the meantime, objects of improvement were delayed; and the maintenance of so large a European force as 80,000 men to keep in check the native troops would seriously interfere with our home defences. He asked whether Lord Stanley concurred in opinion with the commissioners as to the amount of force which should be maintained in India?

Lord STANLEY said it was impossible for any man to lay down distinctly and precisely what was the amount of the force that would be required in India. The question did not admit of a positive answer. He noticed the discordant opinions upon this point entertained by various witnesses examined by the commissioners, observing that Sir John Lawrence thought that there should be a large preponderance of European force.

Sir E. PEARCE considered that the commission had been ill-constituted, and that the report was unsatisfactory. Instead of augmenting our army in India, he said, it should be diminished, which could be done by governing India in co-operation with the natives, and engaging their sympathies. He advocated the introduction of the irregular system into our military establishment in India, the effect of which would be very materially to reduce the expenditure.

Colonel SYKES was of opinion that 50,000 men was quite a sufficient European force for India.

After some observations by Mr. Black, Mr. Crossley, Mr. Dunlop, and Mr. Hadfield, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. BRIGHT observed that this debate involved a question of so much importance that even Reform or home finance could not match it, and he warned Sir Charles Wood to lose no time in asking the opinion of the House upon the subject in the most frank manner.

Sir C. WOOD said he was anxious to bring the matter of Indian finance before the House as soon as correct information had been received, and to deal frankly with the House, keeping nothing back. With regard to the matter immediately under discussion, he agreed with Lord Stanley that it was quite impossible at present to say what amount of force should be maintained in India.

##### SEASON AND SESSION.

Mr. C. FORSTER moved an address to Her Majesty representing the inconvenience of protracting the Session of Parliament during the summer months, and praying that her Majesty would be pleased to provide a remedy for such inconvenience by assembling Parliament for the dispatch of business before Christmas.

The motion was seconded by Mr. W. EWART. Mr. BENTINCK thought the mover and seconder had mistaken the real evil to be remedied, which was that of long speeches.

Mr. A. SMITH, Mr. LIDDELL, Colonel French, Lord C. Hamilton, and Mr. Clay having spoken on the question,

Lord J. RUSSELL, observing that there was much more business to be done now than in former times, recommended that the motion should not be pressed.

Lord PALMERSTON could not see that Mr. Forster had shown any public grounds for the change he proposed, which would necessitate other changes and cause many inconveniences, including the physical annoyances of a winter sitting. He thought nothing would be gained by the change in of the Holy Scriptures. The motion was agreed to.

##### THE DOVER ELECTION.

Mr. E. BOUVIER moved an instruction to the Select Committee on Packet and Telegraphic Contracts not to proceed to inquire into the mail-packet contract for the conveyance of mails between Dover and Calais, and between Dover and Ostend, until the petition of Sir W. Russell complaining of an undue election and return for the town and port of Dover shall have been disposed of.

Upon a division the motion was negatived by 121 to 48.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### THE ANNUITY TAX.

Mr. BLACK moved the second reading of the Edinburgh Annuity Tax Abolition Bill. He reiterated the objections so often previously urged against the local impost, for which, he contended, a sufficient substitute had been provided.

Mr. BLACKBURN questioned this assertion, and asked what the Government meant to do with the bill?

The HOME SECRETARY consented to the second reading of a bill whose principle, he observed, had been more than once affirmed by the House. The practical arrangements necessary to the carrying out of the measure would, he hoped, be devised during the recess, so as to justify the Legislature in giving full effect to the proposition next session.

Lord ELCHO moved as an amendment that the bill should be read a second time that day three months.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Spooner and supported by Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Miller.

After considerable discussion the House divided—For the second reading, 162; for the amendment, 103-54. The bill was then read a second time.

##### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The second reading of the Weights and Measures Bill was moved by Mr. J. LOCKE, and opposed by Mr. CAIRD. A prolonged debate ensued, turning entirely upon questions of detail. Ultimately the opposition was withdrawn, and the bill passed the stage of second reading.

##### DIPLOMATIC PENSIONS.

The Diplomatic Pensions Bill, which removes the existing disabilities

debarbing the recipients of pensions for diplomatic services from sitting in the House of Commons, was read a second time on the motion of Mr. M. MILNES, after a brief discussion.

##### CHURCH RATES.

Mr. ALCOCK moved the second reading of the Church Rates Commutation Bill. After some discussion the bill was withdrawn.

##### IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The Imprisonment for Small Debts Bill was read a second time.

Mr. WHITESIDE brought forward for second reading the Criminal Procedure Bill, as one of a series in which the existing laws relating to criminal jurisprudence were simplified and consolidated.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that the question was under consideration by the present Government, who hoped to have a consolidation scheme of their own in readiness to be laid before Parliament early next Session.

Mr. E. JAMES and other members having briefly spoken the bill was withdrawn.

THURSDAY, JULY 21.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE ROYAL ASSENT.—At four o'clock a Royal Commission, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Montagu, took their seats in front of the throne. Several members of the Lower House attended at the bar in answer to a summons from the Black Rod, and the Royal assent was given to a number of bills.

##### DIVORCE COURT BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of this bill. The object is to increase the judicial strength of the Court. It was not his wish, however, the Lord Chancellor said, to make new Judges, as he considered that an evil; but to make all the present Judges members of the Divorce Court, and to enable them to act in rotation. A clause of his bill provided that the Court should, when decency required it, be authorised to sit with closed doors. The Judge Ordinary told him that he had at present no authority to do this without the consent of the litigants. He did not consider that the course he proposed was in any way unconstitutional. Another clause of the measure provided that arrangements should be made for enabling the Attorney-General to exercise some control over the proceedings.

Lord BROUGHAM supported the measure. Lord CHELMSFORD was opposed to the principle of the measure, and thought the Judges of the other Courts were so much occupied as to be unable to discharge any other duty.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time.

The Public Health Bill was read a second time. After the disposal of some routine business their Lordships adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### SMITHFIELD MARKET.

In reply to a question from Mr. Ker Seymour, Sir G. C. LEWIS said the rival claims of the Crown and the City to the site of Smithfield Market were still unsettled; but a proposal had been made by the City which would give a large portion of the site for the purpose of public recreation.

##### OMNIBUSES IN PICCADILLY.

In reply to a question from Mr. Brady, Sir G. C. LEWIS read a letter from the Commissioners of Police to the effect that the reason that directions were given not to allow omnibuses to take up passengers in front of Apsley House was to prevent obstructions in Piccadilly.

##### CHURCH RATES.

In reply to a question from Sir John Trevelyan, Sir G. C. LEWIS said he had no objection to appoint a morning sitting on Tuesday next for proceeding with the Committee on the Church-rate Abolition Bill.

##### THE BUDGET.

On the order of the day for the House going into a Committee of Ways and Means,

Sir J. SHELLEY made an ineffectual attempt to induce Sir G. C. Lewis to give up the City of London Corporation Reform Bill for the present Session.

Mr. DISRAELI called attention to the financial operations of the late Government, which he contended were in every respect successful during the year 1858. Occurrences, however, took place in the political aspect of affairs in Europe, and it became necessary to make a large increase in our Naval Estimates, which resulted in a deficiency. In meeting that deficiency he entirely agreed that it should rather be met by taxation than by a loan, which in time of peace should be very sparingly resorted to. In looking, however, at the means proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he must say that the mode in which he dealt with the malt credits furnished a smaller sum than would have justified an interference with the ordinary course of the trade. While supporting his proposition in the main, he could wish to see it modified in some respects. He did not see the necessity for making the whole increase of the income tax payable in the first six months, instead of distributing it over the whole year. He thought an income tax should only be resorted to in times of great emergency, for the power of raising a large amount of money by means of this tax was to this country as valuable as armies were to foreign States, and should not be continually flown to on every trifling occasion. The right hon. gentleman then impressed on the House the necessity of persevering in the policy of neutrality, which could not be done if the Government allowed itself to be made a party to any European Conference which might be proposed. He gave great credit to the Princes who had made the peace just concluded in Italy. He hoped it would be permanent, and it was the duty of the Government to attempt to render it so.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said there was no injustice in collecting the whole increase of the income tax in the first six months, and there was nothing impracticable in the proposed mode of doing so. In reference to the foreign conduct of the late Government, he had no hesitation in saying that Lord Malmesbury addressed himself to this task like an English gentleman and a lover of peace; but as to the prudence of his proceedings in the exercise of his office he would rather remain silent. The right hon. gentleman should not by constant vaunting provoke an examination which might not result in a conviction of the prudence or the success of the operations of that noble Lord. The right hon. gentleman denounced our having any thing to do with a conference, forgetting that this was the very thing which the late Government had been endeavouring night and day to bring about.

Mr. BRIGHT said the income tax was unjust, and odious beyond all others, and he would never consent to it as a permanent tax. The emergency now existing, however, had to be met, and the Budget was therefore as satisfactory as it was possible for a very disagreeable thing to be. The hon. gentleman strongly contended for the necessity of a total revision of our system of taxation, and denounced the irritating articles in the Times, and the speeches of certain noble Peers, as only calculated to excite passions which might seek a vent in the savagery of war. He treated as visionary the fears of an invasion, and insisted that France and the Emperor of the French were as anxious to keep peace with England as England was to keep peace with France.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he did not believe the Emperor of the French entertained any hostile views towards this country. He had to England proved himself a good and faithful ally, and there was not the smallest pretence for concluding that his sentiments towards this country were inconsistent with the permanence of the alliance which at present existed.

Lord PALMERSTON said that Mr. Bright had vividly described the horrors of war; but he should remember that peace had its horrors as well as war, and that Italy had for many years been exposed to these horrors. He quite concurred in what the hon. gentleman had said as to the hostile tone assumed by some of our public journals and statesmen against the present Emperor of the French, who had been always the faithful ally of this country.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD replied to the arguments of the two noble Lords who had preceded him, and said it was clear from what had fallen from them that they had made up their minds to a conference.

After some further discussion, in which Sir H. Verney, Mr. Whiteside, Colonel Sykes, and other hon. members took part, the House went into Committee.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved that the additional income tax should be threepence, instead of fourpence, in the pound.

After considerable discussion, the amendment was negatived without a division.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY then moved an amendment to the effect that the Long Annuities should only be charged to the extent of one farthing in the pound.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion. Another discussion ensued, but the amendment was eventually negatived without a division.

The first resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. DISRAELI then moved, as an amendment to the second resolution, that, instead of collecting the whole of the increased tax in the first six months, it should be spread over the whole year.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the amendment, and intimated that there were expenditures looming near which rendered it necessary to have the tax levied as proposed.

Mr. DISRAELI said, under these circumstances, he would not take the responsibility of pressing his amendment in the absence of information with which the right hon. gentleman should have supplied them.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had no intention of implying that there were any political reasons why demands should be made upon our finances.

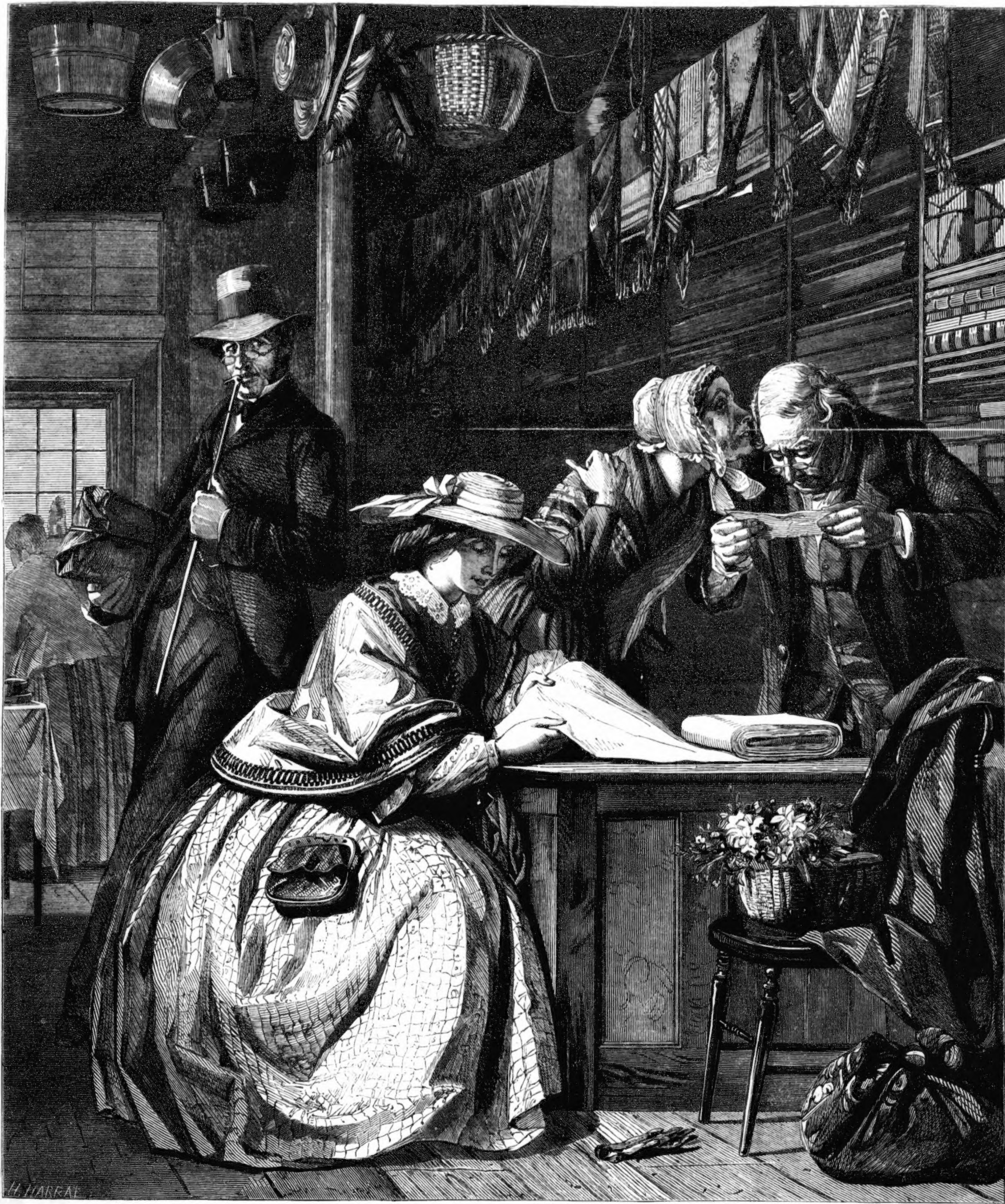
The remaining resolutions were then agreed to, the House resumed, and leave was given to bring in bills founded upon them.

The remaining business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned.









"THE DOUBTFUL NOTE."—(FROM THE PICTURE, BY D. HUNTINGTON, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.)

#### "THE DOUBTFUL NOTE."

MR. HUNTINGDON, a young painter with whose name the world is scarcely yet familiar, in his picture entitled as above, from which we publish an Engraving, enlists our most hopeful sympathies by the display of a lavish prodigality of resources. He shows us the interior of an old-fashioned mercer's shop scarcely unworthy of Teniers or of Mulready. In addition to this Mr. Huntington must needs give us a tantalizing story. It is not enough for him that his brocades shall seem to rustle before us, that his flowers in the basket shall appear to nod and give forth sweet odours, he must also interest us in the human beings frequenting the shop. He must make it a doubtful matter to our understanding whether or not the suspicious-looking bagman personage, sucking his walking-stick in the corner, has or has not endeavoured to pass a forged note on the sleepy old shopkeeper and his remarkably wideawake wife, and whether the pretty, demure, innocent-looking female whom we see inspecting the roll of flannel in the foreground is or is not a party to the possible swindle. Let us hope she has nothing whatever to do with it.

Whatever the "plot" of Mr. Huntington's picture may mean—and we candidly admit it is by no means of the clearest—the work itself, from its treatment as to drawing and colour, is quite sufficient to es-

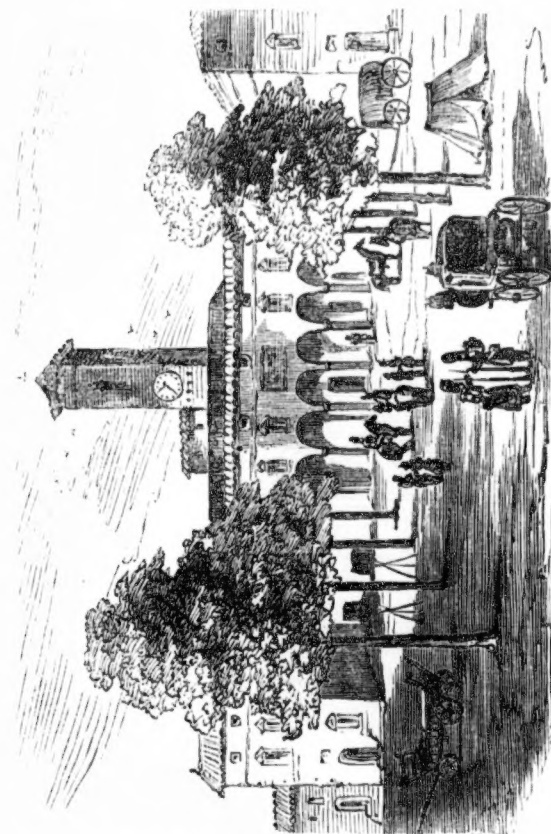
tablish its author in the very highest rank among our second-class painters. We would advise Mr. Huntington to confine himself to realism, and leave didactic morality to his inferiors. Any idiot can preach a tolerable sermon; but it takes a great man to paint properly a farmyard, an oak forest, a storm at sea—nay, even a well-populated pigsty or hencoop. Let not Mr. Huntington neglect his great powers of depicting simple nature, and the world will be his debtor.

AN AMERICAN SYSTEM OF FRAUD.—A few days since a gentleman belonging to Lloyd's, and who has (or had) a son residing in the United States, received a letter, purporting to have been written by the son's wife, vehemently urging him to send over £10 by return mail, in order to save his son from starvation, or at all events to prevent his last breath from being drawn in the midst of penury and want. The writer addressed her father-in-law as her "Dearest Friend," although he was quite unaware of the fact that his son, who was single on leaving England, had since married. Moved, however, by the apparent earnestness of the appeal, he hastened to inclose a £10 Bank of England note in a letter, which requested further information; but there was, nevertheless, some faint suspicion on his mind as to the source of the appeal, and, before posting the letter, he mentioned the fact to a gentleman of his acquaintance, and, like himself, a member of Lloyd's. To his surprise this gentleman stated that he had received a precisely similar letter from the United States, and that another gentleman with whom

he was acquainted had received a third. As it appeared to be impossible that the sons of these three gentlemen should at one and the same time have been reduced to a state of destitution in different parts of a strange country, it was at once concluded that the whole of the letters formed part of an organised scheme to obtain money by fraud; and the gentleman at first referred to posted his letter, requesting fuller information, without forwarding the £10 note.

AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.—The New York correspondent of the *Times* says:—"As an instance of the way in which the public service and the public money are prostituted in the interest of party, I may mention that it has been discovered upon inquiry that there are 200 employes in the Custom House in this city, who are supernumeraries, for whom there is no work to do, and for whom there never was any work, and who have been taken into the service and paid solely as the reward of electioneering exploits. The Secretary of the Treasury has accordingly, in the present exhausted state of the exchequer, recommended their dismissal, and the suggestion seems likely to be carried out. It has, however, spread consternation amongst the democratic politicians here, and a deputation has gone to Washington to represent that the proposed dismissal will seriously injure the party. Mr. Cobb, the Secretary of the Treasury, will, it is expected, be inflexible upon the point; but, strange as it may seem to those who remember Mr. Buchanan's Fort Duquesne letter, mourning over the corruption of the Government, the malcontents confidently expect that the President himself will prevent the dreaded change, and retain the supernumeraries on the list."





HOUSE AT CAVRIANA OCCUPIED BY THE EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

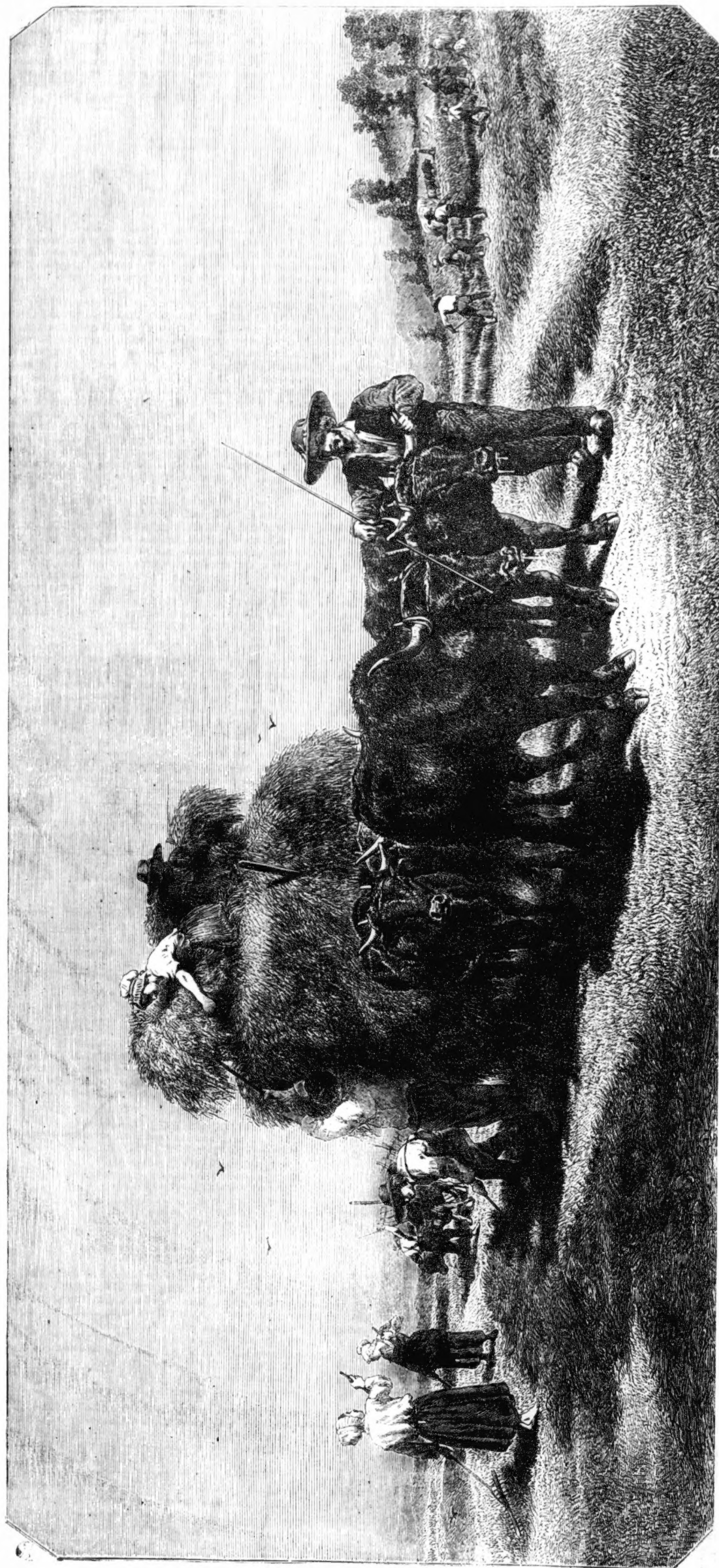
**THE EMPEROR'S HOUSE AT CAVRIANA.**  
The house at Cavriana occupied by the Emperor Francis Joseph on the morning of the battle of Solferino, and where the Emperor Napoleon slept on the night subsequent to that event, is a tolerably large building situated on the right-hand side of the sloping street entering the village from Pozzo-lingo. It is the same house where Victor Emmanuel, then Duke of Savoy, had his headquarters in 1848, at the time of the action of Volta. Less than a hundred yards from the house a steep turn to the right leads up to the old castle, a massive ruin, of which there still remains entire a tall bell-tower. The bell still hangs there, and is used for the service of a church just below. This tower will probably henceforward be a source of revenue to the village of Cavriana. When the British tourists, with their insatiable thirst for novelty and indefatigable activity in visiting historical spots, shall begin to swarm over the battle-fields of the late war, they will scarcely find a better place than the belfry for a birdseye view over the scene of one of the severest conflicts of our times.

#### HAYMAKING IN AUVERGNE.

The accompanying Engraving is a reproduction of Rosa Bonheur's most charming picture, a picture indeed which has become almost as popular abroad as her well-known "Horse Fair." This scene of rural life, but is a marvellous example of artistic finish, every trifling detail having been duly studied and elaborated, while the grouping and the disposition of the labourers in the field have been so carefully considered that it is impossible to detect any of those errors or omissions which are nearly always to be discovered in pictures of agricultural life. As is usual in the works of Mdlle. Bonheur, the atmosphere of this fine picture is something wonderful, and the colouring and drawing are such as one always meets with in the works of this gifted artist. The scene itself needs no description; it tells its own story.

#### MR. H. O'NEIL.

Your modern artistic celebrity is a most unfruitful theme for the biographer. In fact, to say of a gentleman that he is an English painter in the enjoyment of considerable popularity is pretty well tantamount to an admission of "that's all!" There is little else to be said about him. The lives of



"HAYMAKING IN AUVERGNE."—FROM A PICTURE BY ROSA BONHEUR.

our artists have fallen upon pleasant places, and are therefore, from a biographical point of view, uninteresting. The path of pictorial success—for those who have been so fortunate as to drop into it with their faces turned in the right direction—is, nowadays, a path of roses; and the Progress of that Fligium who has no Slough of Despond to wade through, nor lions nor Apolons to grapple with—not even a burden of any significance to get rid of—is one which a *blasé* and mischief-loving world cares not particularly to contemplate. The days of princely Raphaels, of diplomatic Rubenses, of inquisitorial Ribieras, of swash-buckler, brigand-quelling, rebellion-fomenting Salvatoris; of blood-thirsty, guillotine-loving Davids;—Yea! and the days, also, of jovial, late-sitting Hogarth; of needy Bohemian Gainsboroughs; of reckless, equalled, beer-saturated Morlands, are long gone by, and well-nigh forgotten. Our artists of any note are respectable and prosperous to a man. We must look for elements of the picturesque in their works, not in their lives. The materials for our artist's biography, allowing a few trifling alterations as to name and date, would furnish forth, equally well the history of a score of others. The uniformity is positively disheartening to the writer in search of incident. They are all alike, these accomplished, comfortable, well-paid gentlemen! External features may differ slightly. We may know that Mr. William Hunt is a dwarf, that Mr. Dante Rossetti is of Italian origin, that Mr. Machise is an Irishman, that Mr. Ansdell is a "Dicky Sam" (which, being interpreted, means a native of Liverpool: perhaps you were not aware of it, reader?); that Messrs. Hart and Solomon, until the last advent of Lord Derby to Ministerial power, would have been disqualified for a seat in the British Parliament; that Mr. Creswick is corpulent, that Mr. Stanfield was once a midshipman, that Mr. Ford is a Scotchman, residing in England, according to the favourite practice of his nation. Still the fundamental outline is the same, with rare exceptions. Nativty in the well-to-do sphere of middle-class life, a good sound *bourgeois* education, the early discovery of an aptitude for the pencil, student-ship at the Royal Academy or some of the provincial Schools of Art, graduation under the hands of an experienced painter, a fortunate picture exhibited and purchased, a reputation made and extended, bringing with it commissions, honour, emolument, and troops of friends; a considerable amount of luxurious travelling about Italy and Bavaria; eventually a fine house in the vicinity of Kensington, and a satisfactory balance at Coutts's. *Volla l'artiste moderne!*

Mr. H. B. O'Neil—the successful painter of "Eastward Ho!" and its admirable sequel, "Home Again!"—is no exception to this enviable rule. He was born at St. Petersburg, of English parents (whose ancestors were, of course, Irish), in the year of grace 1817. He was "pitched" to England



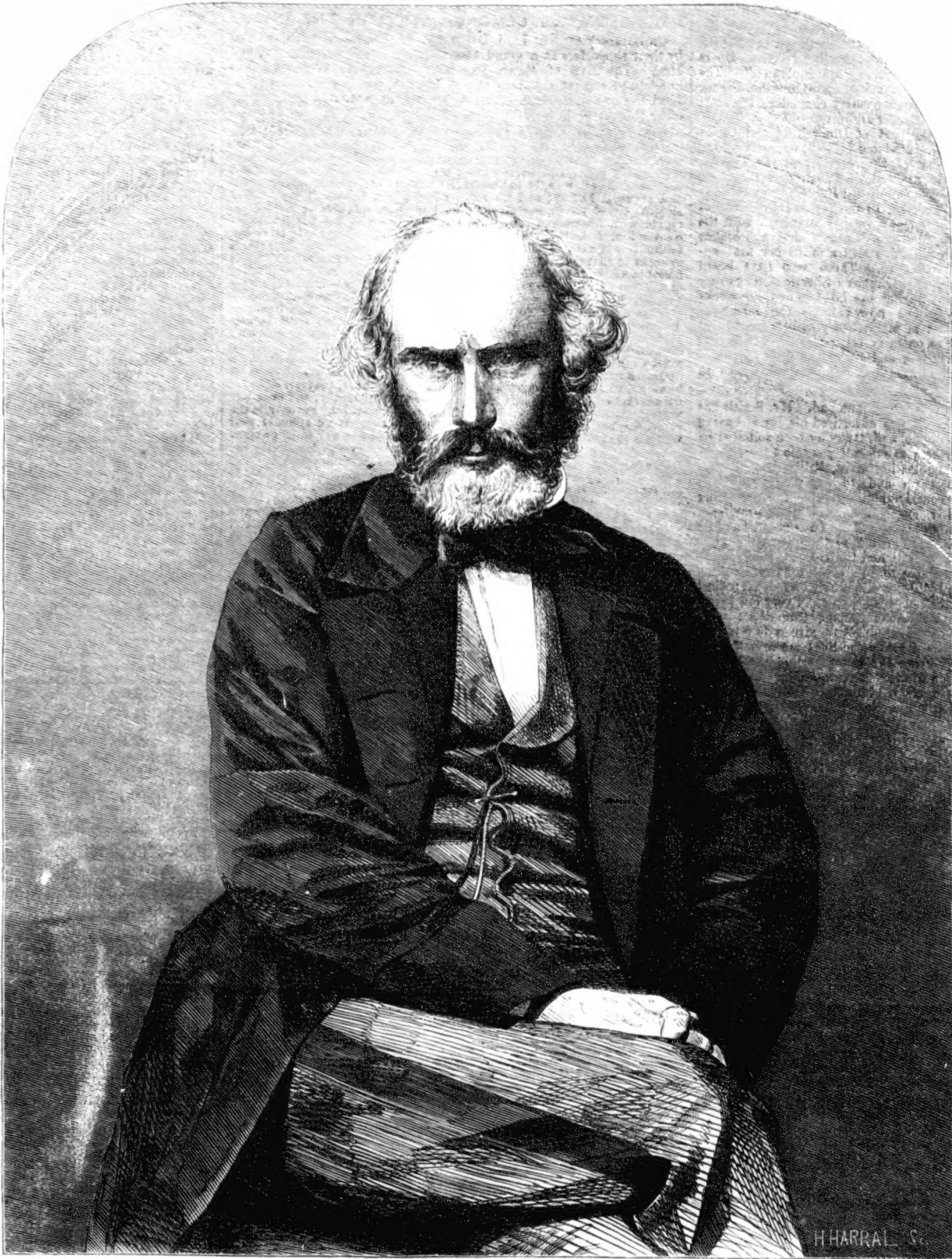
at the early age of five. His pictorial propensities soon declared themselves, and their development met with but few obstacles. In the year 1835 Mr. O'Neil became the pupil of the Academician Pickersgill, who, judging from the results in the case before us, would seem to have been a better teacher than he has proved himself a painter. Our young artist's first picture (with the subject of which we are unacquainted) was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1839. He continued to exhibit annually, but attracted no considerable attention till the year 1843, when his painting of "Jephthah's Daughter" was purchased by a prizeholder in the London Art-Union, and subsequently engraved by that society. After this Mr. O'Neil visited Italy, where he remained for the space of two years, continuing to send pictures for exhibition to the Royal Academy. His works were constantly before the public, and his reputation steadily progressed. It may be said to have culminated in 1857, when, by the exhibition of his world-famous "Eastward Ho!" he suddenly attained to a well-deserved eminence in the public esteem, which he is not likely to surpass, and still less likely to fall away from.

Mr. O'Neil is an eminently thoughtful and observant, consequently an improving, artist. Each one of his works is an advance upon its predecessors. He will live to be a much finer painter, but can scarcely become a greater favourite than he is.

It may interest some of our lady readers to learn that Mr. O'Neil is still a bachelor, and only in his forty-third year. Of his personal appearance we leave it to our artist to speak with the eloquence of the pencil. If this possibly injudicious hint should prove the means of luring Mr. O'Neil from the paths of art to those of matrimony, all we can say is that—we apologise.

Pending the matrimonial question, Mr. O'Neil is at present engaged on the composition of what we have little doubt will prove a very great work. The subject is the rescue of the crew and passengers from a ship on fire. This, in the hands of such an artist, cannot fail to be magnificently treated.

Mr. O'Neil's artistic merits and defects may be summed up as follows:—He is intensely dramatic, is a fine observer of character, and one of the best draughtsmen of the human figure we possess. He tells a story on canvas most admirably, and for invention of subject has



H. O'NEIL.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY THE LATE R. HOWLETT.)

very few rivals. His only weakness we have been able to discover is on the score of colour. Mr. O'Neil is apt to be somewhat leaden and foggy in this important respect. But an eye for colour is like an ear for music: it is a gift from Heaven, and cannot be forced or simulated. Fortunately, Mr. O'Neil can achieve excellence without it. His pictures, if they were even mere cartoons in black and white, would be still unapproachable in the degree of merit so successfully aimed at by the artist.

#### THE VINTAGE.

"Good wine (says the proverb) needs no bush," and Mr. Uwins, observing, in his pictorial capacity, the companion proverb of "In vino veritas," may be allowed to speak for himself. He has shown us the genial, sunny, health-giving aspect of the Bordeaux vintage really as it exists—as it will be seen some two months hence by any favourite of fortune who may be enabled to spend his autumn on the sunny banks of the Gironde.

The original of our Engraving is a portion of Mr. Vernon's priceless legacy to the nation, and may be regarded as one of the finest known specimens of a painstaking and accomplished artist recently removed from among us.

COUNT NUGENT, the last officer surviving of the old Irish Brigade, has just died at his country seat in the department of the Seine et Oise, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was a prefect during the reign of Charles X., and refused to take the oath of allegiance at the accession of Louis Philippe.

THE SEPOY OATH.—The following is given by General Birch as the oath of the sepoy regiments:—"I, A. B., inhabitant of — village, — purgunnah, — subah, son of —, do swear that I will never forsake or abandon my colours; that I will march wherever I am directed, whether within or beyond the Company's territories; that I will implicitly obey all the orders of my commanders, and in everything behave myself as becomes a good soldier and faithful servant of the Company; and, failing in any part of my duty as such, I will submit to the penalties described in the articles of war which have been read to me." The East India Company is defunct. How far does that fact release the sepoys, as the demise is now admitted to have released the British soldiers? The terms of the native oath, we see, render this interpretation still more probable. But if the native soldiers are released, how are we to construe the act of those officials who have caused mutineers to be blown from guns since the transfer of the government from the East India Company to the Crown?



"THE VINTAGE."—(FROM THE PICTURE, BY T. UWINS, R.A., IN THE VERNON COLLECTION.)



### OPERA AND CONCERTS.

MEYERBEER's opera, produced in Paris under the title of "Le Pardon de Ploërmel," is to be brought out at the Royal Italian Opera this evening, as "Dinorah; ou, le Pèlerinage de Ploërmel." The principal parts will be sustained by Madame Miolan-Carvalho, Signor Gardoni, and Signor Graziani. Of the secondary characters the most important will be played by Mlle. Nantier Didée.

The original representative of the part of Dinorah at the Opéra Comique was Madame Marie Cabel. Madame Miolan, formerly of the Opéra Comique, and now a member of the company at the Théâtre Lyrique, sings in the same style as Madame Cabel, and therefore, to some extent, in that of our most accomplished English soprano, Miss Louisa Pyne, who, however, in addition to fluency and brilliancy of execution, possesses great expression—a quality in which both the French vocalists are deficient. Madame Miolan's first appearance this evening before an English audience will also be her first appearance in the character of Dinorah. Those who have heard the "Ombre légère" sung by Madame Lemmens Sherrington at every concert at which she has appeared during the last two or three weeks will understand from that specimen how suitable the music of "Dinorah" must be to a vocalist of marvellously brilliant executive powers like Madame Miolan. The opera is being produced at Covent Garden with the express authorisation and under the direct superintendence of the composer, who has now been several weeks in London.

The subscription season at Drury Lane is at an end. Mr. Smith has had his benefit, has made his speech, has advertised his joy at having fulfilled all his promises to the public, and, "having been solicited by his noble patrons and the subscribers to effect if possible a re-engagement with that admirable and fascinating artist, Mlle. Piccolomini, he is happy to announce to them and to the public that he has succeeded, at a very considerable expense, in prevailing upon that lady to forego her engagements in the provinces, and to appear for three nights more." In the meanwhile the prices have been reduced—the admission to the pit being "one florin," to the lower gallery one shilling, and to the upper gallery only sixpence. It is something to be able to hear Mlle. Titiens in the "Huguenots," "Norma," and "Lucrezia Borgia" for sixpence! but, on the whole, we do not believe that this system of very low prices will pay. It appears to have the effect of keeping from the theatre those numerous persons who do not at all object to give a fair money equivalent for being present at such really excellent performances as have been given at Drury Lane during the latter part of the season, and especially since the production of the "Huguenots." We thought Mr. Smith would have abandoned his wild notion of establishing an "Italian Opera for the masses" when he made friends with "My Lord Tom Noddy," whom he at one time publicly spurned. "I have not had a subscription list headed by my Lord Tom Noddy," &c., said the monarch of Drury Lane last season in his speech from the throne. At present all that is changed; and we read every day in the Drury Lane advertisements of "noble patrons" and of "conversation or sofa stalls" at ten and sixpence. We believe for our parts that Mr. Smith will find Lord Tom Noddy a useful visitor, if he continues next season to give operas with such artists as Mlle. Titiens, Madlle. Guarducci, and Signor Giuglini in the principal parts; and if he ever depends on indifferent singers and trusts to low prices to fill his house, he will find that neither Lord Tom Noddy nor any one else will support him. A certain portion of "the people" have doubtless a taste for Italian opera well executed, but bad singing, even at sixpence a head, has charms for no one.

On the whole, Mr. Smith certainly deserves the thanks of the public. He has not produced Verdi's "Masked Ball," nor his "Macbeth," nor even Palestra's "Last Day of Pompeii," nor several other operas mentioned in his prospectus, of which he undertook to bring out at least five. This, however, is an affair between himself and his subscribers (and we must not forget that one new opera, "The Sicilian Vespers," is actually in rehearsal). As far as the public who pay at the doors are concerned, Mr. Smith has proved himself a liberal and enterprising manager. We have heard at Drury Lane some favourites; we may name in particular Mlle. Titiens and Signor Giuglini. We have been introduced to Mlle. Guarducci, one of the most accomplished artists of the present day, whose name was previously scarcely known in England; and we have had an opportunity of judging whether Signor Mongini, of the magnificent voice and ever-varying style, was really worthy of his high reputation. It may be a matter of astonishment to some persons that, out of the very long list of new singers announced by Mr. Smith, only two have proved themselves really great artists. Of these one is, of course, Mlle. Guarducci, the other being Signor Mongini, whom we give the benefit of the doubt which may be reasonably entertained as to whether it is his bad singing or his good that should be regarded as exceptional. We believe it has been our misfortune to be present at more than a fair proportion of his bad nights, and that we have missed some of his best performances. However that may be, it is certain that he sang admirably in the part of Pollio and in the trio from "William Tell," which was given at Mr. Smith's benefit. This being the case, he ought to sing well in all other "robust" parts; but he does not. We have no theory to offer on the subject. Signor Mongini's singing is inexplicable.

No date has yet been named for the production of the "Vêpres Siciliennes;" and, as the season is now nearly at a close, it seems strange that Mr. Smith should bring it out at all. He is determined, however, to do what, according to his advertisements, "the operatic managers have been promising since 1847." Mr. Smith should remember that Verdi's grand opera was only produced at the Académie Royal, for which it was written, in 1854.

The concert season, or rather the season of summer concerts, may now be considered at an end. But, if we except the entertainments got up by professors of music and singing, the "season" has every year less effect in concert-giving; indeed, it would be very hard if the inhabitants of London were condemned to hear no music before May or after the 15th of July. And although the Philharmonic concerts, the operatic concerts at the Crystal Palace, and a variety of others which, either from tradition or from natural existing causes, are eminently fashionable—although these must still take place during the season, a number of our best musical entertainments are now given in the winter and the beginning of spring. Of the concerts which belong specially to the season the most generally interesting are the above-mentioned operatic concerts at the Crystal Palace. The last of these took place on Wednesday, when all the principal singers of the Covent Garden company were present, with the exception of Madame Grisi and Signor Mario. Instead of the usual Italian overtures, the band executed two classical German preludes, and one pseudo-classical one by the nominally well-known professor of the Paris Conservatoire, whose music may be esteemed by a few, but will never be much liked by anyone. Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon" was the first piece in the programme; the last was Weber's magnificent jubilee overture. Beethoven's overture to "Fidelio" was played at the commencement of the second part. Altogether the concert was unusually successful, and five of the vocal pieces were encored. Of the airs demanded the best executed was "Nobil Signor," from the "Huguenots," which Madame Didée gave to perfection, her beautiful and wonderfully distinct enunciation being especially remarkable. Mlle. Lotti sang "The Last Rose of Summer" (that is to say, "Qui sola, Virgin Rosa," from "Martha") successfully as far as applause was concerned, but very unsatisfactorily from an artistic point of view. In Vincenzo's well-known waltz air, "Ah che assorta," Madame Penco displayed very brilliant executive powers. Tambrilck delighted the audience in "Il mio tesoro," or at least did nothing to prevent them being delighted by that exquisite melody; and the chorus rendered in their best style Festa's beautiful madrigal, "Down in a flowery vale."

To-day (Saturday) another "operatic concert" is to be given at the Crystal Palace, when all the principal members of the Drury Lane company will appear.

### CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATION IN THE CITY.

On Saturday evening Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli were entertained by their supporters at a grand banquet, held at the Merchant Taylors' Hall. The Earl of March presided, and between three and four hundred prominent members of the Conservative party were present. Lord Derby delivered an elaborate speech, in which he said, among other things:—

Although we are defeated, I am happy to think we are not disgraced; and, if I rightly appreciate the tone and character of this meeting, not only are we not disgraced, but we are not discouraged or disheartened. We have before us a proud and noble cause; we have a united party; we have a gallant band of friends, bound together by ties of constitutional association and personal feeling; and we have, above all, a Sovereign who, never stepping out of her proper constitutional position, will ever be disposed to regard with favour and confidence any Minister who has the honour of serving her, if she believes that it is his wish and endeavour to serve her faithfully and well. I will take this opportunity of advertising for a single moment to that mark of her Majesty's gracious favour to which my noble friend has adverted in such kind terms. There was nothing in that mark of distinction which was so valuable in my eyes as that it was conferred with a graciousness and favour which I can never forget. It was conferred as a mark of personal approval of imperfect services by a Sovereign whom no one can approach in that confidential intercourse which must subsist between her and her Minister without the deepest feelings of personal attachment and devotion, added to those of constitutional loyalty which we must all feel. I have said that, though defeated, I believe we are neither disgraced nor disheartened; and we have the satisfaction, at all events, of knowing, as far as the present Government have gone, that not only our friends and supporters, but, I believe, the country generally, and even our very opponents themselves, have borne the highest testimony not only to the principles, but to the practice, of the late Ministry. If we speak of that which is the most pressing, and which has been among our most anxious cares—the position of the foreign affairs of this country—we are told by the Prime Minister who has succeeded us that it will be the earnest endeavour of her Majesty's present Government to walk in the paths which we have chalked out for them. If we advert to the efforts which we have made for the restoration of the great arm of this country—its navy—to a proper state of efficiency and power, we are congratulated by our opponents upon the energy and vigour displayed by my right hon. friend late at the head of the Admiralty. If we speak of the position of the army, hardly any terms are deemed warm enough in which to eulogise the services of my right hon. and gallant friend lately connected with that department. If, on the other hand, the question is what additions ought to be made to the naval strength of the country, "We intend," say the present Government, "to act upon and even to go beyond the example which has been set us by our predecessors."

On the Italian question the Earl said:—

It is too early to speak to you of the exact conditions of this truce or peace. But I confess to you that, from the information we at present possess, I look to the state of affairs arising out of the peace as more critical and dangerous than anything which existed before. In my opinion, as I have avowed on former occasions, that war was commenced on insufficient grounds, and on false pretences; for, of all those purposes which were put forward to justify the war, there is not one which has been supported or attained by the struggle which has taken place; there are several which are placed in positions of greater jeopardy than they stood in before the war. I, who honour constitutional governments—I, who, in common with the true friends of liberty, looked with the most earnest admiration upon the example of the kingdom of Sardinia, struggling into a state of constitutional freedom—avoiding the excesses of despotism on the one hand, and of unlimited license on the other—saw with pain that its Government were not content with the enjoyment of its own liberties and its own Constitution; were not satisfied with making that Constitution, by its effects upon their happiness and domestic comfort, an example which the rest of Italy might copy. I saw them, I say with regret, depart from that constitutional course, endeavouring to excite animosity, dark intrigues, and machinations among other States, and for that purpose maintaining armies ruinous to their own finances, and which have proved destructive to their own comfort. I foresaw that, in inviting the co-operation of a powerful neighbour against the fancied apprehension of invasion on the part of Austria, they were in effect bringing down on themselves, as well as upon the rest of Italy, the most serious dangers and the most inevitable calamities. And what, I ask you, has been the result of this effusion of the blood of 100,000 men—for not less than that number have been put hors de combat in the course of this campaign? What was the plea? The presence of the foreigner in Italy, the misgovernment of the Papal States, the discontent and dissatisfaction of the inhabitants, and the necessity of liberating them from a foreign yoke, and leaving them free to choose their own form of government. At the expiration of this struggle what are the terms upon which, as far as we know, this peace has been made; and what are the advantages which have been gained to the freedom of Italy by all this carnage? The Constitution of Sardinia itself has been suspended—I hope only during the continuance of the struggle. The Milanese—the possession of which was recognised by the Emperor Napoleon as the just patrimony of Austria, as long as she confined herself within her own limits, and from which there was no pretence for driving her—Austria has renounced. Has Milan the choice of a Government? No! But all is settled; France accepts from Austria the gift of that very territory which it was contended Austria had no right to, and France contemptuously flings it over into the hands of her supporter, Sardinia. What has been done for the improvement of the Government of the Papal States? Nothing! But we are told there is to be an Italian Confederation of all the States under their former rulers, including Venetia, under Austria. That Confederation, including Piedmont itself, is to be subject to the presidency—the honorary presidency—of the Sovereign Pontiff of the Roman States. These are the results to the promised liberty of Italy from the carnage which has taken place. Do not understand me to be pronouncing any opinion with respect to the probable effect of this truce. But one result I think is inevitable, which is, that those friends of liberty, whether of liberty in excess or in moderation, but more especially those friends of extreme liberty, whose hopes and expectations have been excited by the interference of France and Sardinia, will be doubly disappointed at the failure of their cherished anticipations.

Still, said the Earl—

I rejoice that the war, under any circumstances, has been stopped where it has been. I give the Emperor of the French the highest credit for the various motives of humanity and policy which dictated the course he has taken in thus early putting an end to the horrors of war, because I believe that a very little more and the conflagration would have extended over the whole of Europe, and it is impossible to say at what time the termination of this war would then have taken place. But I say this position of affairs gives room for serious thought and anxious consideration to England. The passions of men throughout Europe have been excited. Great armaments have been brought together. Above all, in France that strong military feeling which used to be predominant in that country, but which for a time appeared to have been lulled to sleep, and had given way to feelings of peace—this military ardour has been again called forth, and the sudden cessation of the war has not permitted the passions which have been so kindled to be satisfied. (Hear.) France has now not only a powerful army, but she is continuing to increase in efficiency a most powerful and most threatening fleet, which is by no means necessary for purposes of self-defence. France may safely rely upon her army, but her powerful fleets must seem to the other nations of the world an object, not of self-defence, but of aggression. I believe sincerely that the Emperor of the French is desirous of maintaining friendly relations with this country, and I earnestly hope they may be maintained. . . . But the position of France at this moment, with her powerful army, with a large and increasing navy, and the military spirit awakened in the people, whatever may be the personal objects and wishes of the Emperor, must endanger the friendly relations which should exist between us, and may lead to a war which must be fatal to the happiness and interests of Europe. However much I may trust in the good feeling, the good wishes, and sound policy of the Emperor of the French, I echo the noble sentiments uttered the other night by my illustrious and venerable friend Lord Lyndhurst, that, whatever confidence I may have in others, I will not consent to be dependent for the safety, honour, and interests of this country on the good-will or forbearance of France, or any other country in the world. Earnestly desirous as I am for the preservation of peace, I am satisfied that you go along with me in saying that it is the first duty of this country to be thoroughly prepared for self-defence; that no false economy, no niggardly parsimony, must deprive her of the best and most earnest efforts to strengthen and improve her national defences.

Lord Derby strongly urged on his supporters a policy of moderation as well as of continued fidelity to their principles. He urged upon them the importance of attending to the registrations, and said that at the last general election several seats had been lost in consequence of neglect in this respect.

Mr. Disraeli also addressed the company. He spoke hopefully of the prospects of the Conservative party, and said that four times since 1832 had it been called to power, and on each occasion it had taken deeper root in the country. On the great subject of the time he said that "England, having rightly abstained from mixing in so iniquitous a war, ought equally to avoid meddling in the consequences of what I must call the most unsatisfactory peace."

### THE IRON STEAM-RAM.

In the present condition of Europe the new steam-ram assumes some importance. Her dimensions will be—extreme length, 380 feet; breadth, 35 feet; depth, 41 feet 6 inches; and her tonnage no less than 6177 tons. The weight of the empty hull will be 5700 tons. The engines are to be by Penn and Sons, of 1250-horse power, and of these we shall give a description on another occasion. Their weight, with boilers, will be 950 tons; she will carry 950 tons of coal, and her armament, masts, stores, &c., will amount to 1100 tons more. Thus at sea her total weight will be about 9000 tons, which will be driven through the water against an enemy's ship at the rate of sixteen miles an hour. It is difficult by mere description to give an adequate idea of the tremendous strength with which this vessel is to be built. The keel, or rather the portion to which the ribs are bolted, is made of immense slabs of wrought scrap iron, 1½ inch thick, and 3 feet 6 inches deep. From this spring the ribs, massive wrought-iron T-shaped beams, which are made in joints about 5 feet long by 2 feet deep, up to where the armour-plates begin, 5 feet below the water-line. These beams are only 3 feet 8 inches apart, while, for a distance of ten feet on each side of the keel, they are bolted in at only half this distance asunder. Five feet below the water-line the armour-plates commence; and, to give room for these, the depth of the rib diminishes to about half, or nine inches. Over the ribs, and crossing transversely, are bolted beams of teak a foot and a half thick, and outside these again come the armour-plates. Each of these plates is to be 15 feet long by four feet broad, and 4½ inches thick. Several of them have been made by the company, of puddled iron, of annealed scrap iron, and of scrap iron unannealed, and experiments are now being made at Portsmouth with a view of testing practically which best withstands the tremendous attack of 68-pounders. It is almost needless to say that each plate is the very perfection of material and manufacture. These ponderous slabs go up to the level of the upper-deck. The orlop-deck will be of wood, and 2 feet above the keel. The main-deck will be of iron, cased with wood, and 9 feet above the orlop. The upper-deck will also be of wrought iron, and 7 feet 9 inches above the main. All the decks are carried on wrought-iron beams of the most powerful description, to which both the ribs and iron decks are bolted; while along the whole length of the vessel, from stem to stern, are immensely solid wrought-iron beams, at intervals of 5 feet inside the ribs, which are again crossed by diagonal bands, tying the whole together in a perfect network. The armour-plates are not intended to shield the whole vessel, only the fighting portion, about 220 feet of the broadside being thus protected. This broadside, however, will mount fourteen of the Armstrong 100 lb. guns, which, with two broadside guns on the upper-deck, and two pivot guns of the same kind forward and aft, will give her a total armament of thirty-six guns, each throwing a 100 lb. shot over a range of nearly six miles. Neither the bows nor stern have any of the large armour-plates, but are coated with wrought-iron plates of nearly one inch and a half thick over 2 feet of teak, which will offer sufficient resistance to prevent most shots from going through. But, to compensate for this apparent deficiency, both bows and stern are so crossed and recrossed in every direction with water-tight compartments that it is a matter of perfect indifference whether they get riddled or not, and each of these ends are shut off from the engine-room and fighting portion of the ship by continuous massive wrought-iron transverse bulkheads. So that, supposing it possible that both stem and stern could be shot away, the centre of the vessel would remain complete and impenetrable as ever, still offering in all 24 inches of teak, coated with 5 inches of wrought iron, to every shot. But both stem and stern are built inside of such immense strength that coating with armour-plates would be almost superfluous. The bows, as the spot where the whole shock must be received in running down ships, are inside a perfect web of ironwork, strengthened back to the armour-plates with no less than eight wrought-iron decks an inch thick, and crossed and recrossed in all ways and methods with diagonal bracing and supports. In the design sent in to the Admiralty by the Thames Shipbuilding Company the shape of the bows was made exactly after the outline of the neck and breast of a swan when swimming. Thus the point which would strike an enemy's vessel was the "breast," which was placed under the water-line. In the Admiralty model, according to which the "ram" is to be built, the bows form an obtuse angle, the point of which is just level with the water, receding back at a rather sharp slope both above and below it. This peculiar shape, however, will be concealed under the usual figurehead and forward gear with a light artificial cut-water of wood, so that apparently the vessel will be an ordinary frigate of the largest size. The Admiralty, no doubt, intend by these devices to disguise her real character, but we need hardly point out how utterly futile such an attempt would be. Could any naval officer be deceived by any amount of painting about the character of a ship of 6000 tons, nearly 400 feet long, rigged like a three-decker, yet only carrying a broadside of fourteen guns on her main-deck? Once a general engagement was commenced, the "ram" would be able to pursue her mission of destruction by running into the sterns of the enemy's vessels almost without hindrance. When such a bravado her purpose it seems, to say the least, unwise to cumber her with the masts and rigging of a line-of-battle ship. The shock of striking the first vessel would bring down all her masts by the board like reeds, and leave the ram's decks so incumbered with wreck as might even render her almost useless for further efforts. The mode in which she attacks will be to run straight at the enemy, taking him if possible in the stern or quarter, all the men on deck retiring to the stern to avoid injury from falling spars. When about half the vessel's length from the enemy the engines are to be stopped, and the engineers stand by to reverse the engines, in order to clear her from the wreck of her antagonist before the latter goes down. It is calculated that, striking a line-of-battle ship in the stern, the ram would sink her within three minutes. The bowsprit will, we believe, be telescopic, in order to be hoisted on board with the anchors before striking the enemy, that there may be no chance of becoming entangled with the wreck of the sinking vessel. It has, however, yet to be explained how she is to get rid of her own wreck of masts and spars, and, above all, what precautions will be adopted to prevent any chance of the rigging fouling her screw. The cost of the hull will be about £200,000, the engines about £75,000, and her fitting for sea about £45,000 more; or £320,000 in all. If she only does one-half of what may fairly be anticipated from her she will be cheaper to the nation than a dozen sail of the line, and we hope before long to announce that another of the same kind has been decided on.

**MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.**—As a porter at the Chalk Farm station of this line was, according to custom, looking through the carriages of a late train on Sunday night, he discovered in one of them an immense pool of blood. On more minute inspection of the carriage the blood was found smeared about the seat and sides, and bespattered over one of the carriage doors. The discovery was immediately made known to Mr. King, the superintendent; and under his direction an inspector and several porters proceeded at once along the line from Chalk Farm to Bow, making inquiries at every station, and minutely examining the embankments, and other likely spots, with a view of ascertaining any traces of blood, or any circumstances likely to throw a light on the discovery. Nothing was discovered, however; and as yet the whole transaction remains a mystery.

**A MEXICAN GHOST STORY.**—A terrible apparition of ghosts and hobgoblins has taken place in Mexico. A correspondent of a United States' paper describes the affair as follows:—"A few days ago I heard the report of a haunted house, and therefore repaired to the scene to hear the comments of the bigoted crowd. When I arrived the whole front of the haunted house was lined with shivering soldiers, with their swords drawn and gleaming in the morning sun ready to give battle or run, as they might feel, should the ghosts commence hostilities. On the ground the story was that the chief of police had entered the house a short time before with a small party of his leather-jackets, and had been beaten off. The chief had received a tremendous lick in the stomach from a flying sauceman, as well as various contusions on his respected seat of honour. One of his men in a leather jacket had one of his peepers entirely disabled, and all the others bore testimony on their retreat of having been in a scrimmage with foul fighters. After some consultation amongst the belligerents outside, which was doubtless regarded as great fun by the ghosts who had the inside of the house, it was resolved to flank the ghosts by setting the padres at them. Two padres were therefore sent for, who came, entered the house, and having obtained a complete victory came out again in triumph. As one was participating rather enthusiastically in the victory, he exposed a bottle which, having been once seen, of course he rather sheepishly brought forth. Examining it himself, he declared that the ghosts or spirits had played him a trick; when he entered the house 'the bottle was filled with water, and now it is brandy'—another marvel for Mexico. Some heretics in the crowd suspected the padre of either having priggled the bottle in the house or of bringing it along to keep his pluck up. Since that day no new battles have taken place between the ghosts and police. The marvel has been protested against by the Pope's Nuncio, who has more than once declared his utter disgust for the shallow trickery of the Mexican priesthood. The above story of the spiritual manifestations is said to have been got up by the chief of police to press the poor people for soldiers. He caught in one day, in front of the haunted house, over five hundred."

**A DESPERATE DUEL.**—A lieutenant and a midshipman belonging to the first or second Russian frigate, the second to a Russian war-steamer lying in the harbour of Cadiz, fought a duel a few days since. After the combat had lasted half an hour, with no result, with swords, it was agreed that they should then take pistols, one of which had a bullet in it and the other only powder, and they were to draw lots for them and fire, standing at arms' length. The midshipman, it appears, drew the pistol with the ball, and shot his opponent in the forehead. He instantly dropped dead.



## LAW AND CRIME.

THE ordinary murder of modern days is about as far removed as may well be from the romantic homicide of the novel and the melodrama. The murderer, instead of a dark-browed moody misanthrope as novelists delight to picture him, is usually a semi-idiot, sodden with drink, who butchers his wife or his children for apparently no earthly reason but because, having reached the extreme of stupid brutality in his language and his ideas, there remains no further excitement for him except in carrying his insensate ferocity into action. There is no point of view from which you can regard the wretch with the slightest interest, much less sympathy. He dies like a dog, but then he has previously lived like one, and the final consummation is unhappily only to be obtained after the sacrifice of the life of at least one victim of his savage animalism. Such a fellow, by name John Riley, in person a sallow, squinting sot, now awaits the execution of the law for murder at Kingston-upon-Hull. At the age of thirty-six Riley had been twelve years married, and, not satisfied with the ordinary degradation of a drunkard's career, had brought down his wife to be a sharer in his infamy. A long time ago he drove her from his house by an attempt to murder her, but, finding that separated from him she could support herself by her needle, he accommodated the little disagreement between them, and commenced the absorption of her earnings to gratify his intemperance. Even this failed to satisfy him, and he did not scruple to send her even into the streets to bring him, by any shameful means, the money which was to supply his craving for drink. The poor, lost, degraded woman herself again took to drinking, and frightful quarrels ensued between the miserable pair. For a brutal assault upon her he was committed to prison for a month, and was liberated in June last. On the 3rd of July a neighbour, peering into Riley's cottage, saw him hanging by the neck to a beam. Assistance was called in, and unhappily the fellow was cut down while yet alive, and the most successful but mistaken means were adopted for his recovery. Meanwhile search was made for his wife, who was soon found, as he had left her, with her head nearly hacked off with a table-knife, which the object of humane attentions in the next room had used upon her as she was lying on her bed on a Sabbath afternoon to sleep off the effect of a drunken fit. When charged with the crime Riley could only reply, "It's no use saying I'm innocent when I'm not." So Riley, so charitably and assiduously preserved from hanging, is conducted to the same end by a more elaborate, expensive, and circuitous process. Counsel is engaged, and exhausts his intellectual energies in a vain attempt to make an honest jury believe that the crime of his client amounts at the most to manslaughter only; but the honest jury, finding it utterly impossible for moderately sane persons to regard this theory with even common respect, dismiss it from their minds, and return a verdict of "Guilty of wilful murder."

The Judge passes sentence of death in that impressive manner which, to a creature of the prisoner's mental calibre, might probably as well have been addressed to a gatepost, and John Riley, so happily rescued from a surreptitious noose, is left for hanging by professional hands in the regular and only authorised fashion, to imitate which is felony. A cruel attempt at housebreaking, with violence, was perpetrated on Saturday, at half-past eight o'clock in the evening, in actual daylight, and in the close vicinity of that "full tide of human existence" attributed by Dr. Johnson to Fleet-street. A gang of three ruffians rang the bell of the house No. 8, Shoe-lane, occupied by Mr. Dale, a lead-founder. When the female servant opened the door they rushed into the passage, one of them seizing her by the throat and nearly strangling her, to prevent her giving an alarm. She, however, contrived to scream, and two workmen, who happened to be working "over time" on the premises, ran to her assistance, and attempted to stop the fellow who was just on the point of inaugurating his expedition with murder. They pursued him across Fleet-street, past the *Punch* office, into Bride-lane, where, being run to bay by a crowd, he flung away a life-preserver with which he had been armed. He tells the magistrate that he is entirely innocent. His companions escaped.

Charles Gardener was indicted at Winchester for manslaughter, in having caused the burning of the ship *Eastern Monarch* at Spithead, by which a boy lost his life. The counsel for the prosecution stated that on the 3rd of June last, while the vessel was anchored at Spithead, with her full complement of crew, and with passengers from Bombay, chiefly invalided soldiers, a terrific explosion took place beneath the deck, and within a quarter of an hour afterwards the vessel was in flames from end to end. About eight o'clock on the previous evening the prisoner, who had charge of the magazine and gunroom, had gone below, and had, in violation of orders, lighted a lucifer-match, which he threw smoking upon the floor. The theory was that something had then taken fire, and had smouldered until the morning. Hereupon the Judge informed the learned gentleman that upon these facts the jury could not convict the prisoner. "It was a strong thing to suppose this burning had been going on for six hours"—no fire being seen and no burning smelt. Acting under the advice of the Judge, the counsel therefore withdrew from the case, and a verdict of "Not Guilty" was returned. In a second indictment, for negligently setting fire to the vessel, the jury delivered a similar verdict, although expressing an opinion that the prisoner had disobeyed orders as to the light.

John Bardeol, the African savage, whose exploits have lately rendered him so terribly notorious, saved further trouble to his friends by strangling himself with a sheet, a few nights since, in the Clerkenwell House of Detention.

## MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

AN ACCOMMODATING SENTENCE.—Joseph Patten, a private in the 2nd battalion Grenadier Guards, was found guilty of breaking open a cash-box, and stealing £17 in gold and silver, the moneys of George Nightingale, his pay sergeant. The prisoner was a very bad character, and, although he had been in the regiment but four years, he had been tried three times by court-martial, and he averred that he committed this offence for the purpose of being transported. The sergeant said he hoped he would not be sent back to the regiment. The Assistant Judge said he thought he could not do better than comply with the prisoner's wish of being sent away. He sentenced him to three years' penal servitude.

BARMEN USING FALSE CHARACTERS.—John Green, twenty-three, a barman, was indicted for stealing 3s. 6d., the moneys of William James Smith, his master. Mr. Cooper prosecuted; Mr. Ribton was counsel for the prisoner. The case was very simple; but after it was over statements were made which rendered it an important one, particularly to licensed victuallers employing barmen. The prosecutor, Mr. Smith, was the proprietor of the King and Queen at Paddington, and the prisoner had been his barman since February last. Finding a diminution in his receipts, although he had had more beer in than usual, he concluded that he was being robbed, and accordingly took means to detect the thief. Marked money was used for the purpose, and the prisoner was detected with 3s. 6d. in his waistcoat pocket. The prosecutor had lost, he calculated, about £10 during four weeks that he had been laid up with illness. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and a former conviction was proved against him. In August, 1856, he was convicted at this Court of a like offence, and sentenced to a month's hard labour.

Mr. Cooper then said he considered it his duty to inform the Court that there was no doubt the prisoner was in league and mixed up with a gang of persons who went about getting situations as barmen by means of false characters for the sole purpose of robbing those who employed them. In this case the very person who gave the prisoner the character, upon the strength of which Mr. Smith took him into his service, wrote to the prisoner asking him to let him have as much money as he could, as he was about to take possession of another house, and wanted to pay the brewers.

The prosecutor on being called back into the witness-box by the learned Judge said, in answer to his Lordship, that the person who gave him a character for the prisoner was John Newman, who then kept the Sun Tavern, in Gray's-inn-road, and now kept the Golden Lion, in Dean-street, Soho. In the prisoner's drawer he found a letter from Newman, beginning "Dear John," asking for as much money as he could lend him on Sunday, as he was going to take possession on Thursday, and had to pay the brewer on Monday.

The Assistant Judge said he thought this had a direct bearing on the case, as it tended to show that the prisoner was mixed up in a system of robbery by means of false characters, and in this instance there was written proof of the person who had given the character by which the prisoner got this situation, asking the prisoner while in that situation to supply him with a loan of as much money as he could to enable him to pay his brewer. Where could he think that money would come from, the prisoner being but a barman? It was clear there was a system, and it must be stopped, so far as the Court had the means of stopping it. The public at large were most deeply interested in preventing dishonest persons getting situations of trust by false pretences; and, as the prisoner had already had one conviction for the same sort of offence, the sentence was that he be kept in penal servitude for three years.

## NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—YORK.

Lars Peter Nicholise Ernst and Thomas Walton were arraigned on the indictment for burglary in the house of John Crossley, Esq., at Manor Heath, near Halifax. The former prisoner had pleaded guilty to the burglary, as well as those at Headingley Parsonage and Bardsey. Walton was tried on the indictment of receiving some of the property which had been stolen at Manor Heath, the charge of burglary being abandoned against him. It was clearly proved that he had dealt in the stolen property; and the jury, therefore, found him guilty, and he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. In passing sentence upon Ernst, who is a native of Denmark, and who has earned the title of "The Danish Jack Sheppard," the learned Judge said that, on referring to Ernst's past history, besides the three burglaries for which he was about to be sentenced, he was ordered to be imprisoned in 1856, for burglary, at Worcester Assizes. He served his time; and in the latter part of the same year he was again convicted; and in the latter part of the same year he was again punished for being found on board a vessel, where he had gone for the purpose of committing a robbery. It appeared that imprisonment was perfectly useless in Ernst's case; and he should, therefore, rid the country of him for ten years, by committing him to penal servitude for that period.—The prisoner's body is said to present a perfect collection of emblematic pictures, initials, and devices, tattooed from his head to his feet, in two tints, blue and brown. Small silver rings are inserted through the flesh on each side of his breast.

## THE LEBBURY MURDER.

WHEN Mrs. Baker was murdered the money stolen comprised two notes of £5 each, issued from the Bank of England. Vigilant inquiries were made to trace these notes. When the prisoner was searched, he was even made to unscrew his cork leg to see if the notes were secreted in it. A few days ago Superintendent Tanner took from the grate in the room where Jones formerly slept a small quantity of paper ashes. These, upon closer examination, showed traces of having been printed on, and when subjected to a strong microscopic test were perceived to be the remains of Bank of England notes. They were conveyed to London to form the subject of scientific experiments, and it is thought that it may be ascertained whether the notes bore the mark of having been through the Lebbury bank. Mr. Masfield, just before the robbery and murder, was in possession of eight £5 Bank of England notes, the numbers of which were known to him. Six of those notes were passed away, and the other two were stolen on the night of the crime. Five out of the six notes in circulation have been traced and recovered, so that if these ashes can be really identified, they will furnish a very strong item of presumptive evidence.

Again, when Jones was apprehended, upwards of sixty red and blue postage-stamps were found in his possession, and he had parted with some more in payment of a debt. Mr. Masfield knew there was a large stock of stamps in his desk a day or two before the murder, and only very few remained after it. It has now been discovered that the stamps found in Jones's possession, when compared with those left in Mr. Masfield's drawers, correspond with respect to the regular order of initial letters which are printed at the base of each sheet of stamps. This discovery furnishes another strong link to the chain of circumstantial evidence which has been collected against the prisoner.

Jones will be tried at the forthcoming Herefordshire Assizes, which commence on the 2nd of August.

## POLICE.

THE RIVAL FIRE KINGS.—Cristoforo Buonocore, the "Fire King" at Cremorne Gardens, was re-examined on the charge of attempting to poison Francis Philipone, described as the "Emperor of Fire." The prosecutor stated that he and the prisoner had been for some time acquainted, and an arrangement had been entered into between them to perform in public. On Wednesday week prosecutor called at prisoner's house and had some strawberries and rum. Prisoner appeared anxious to get prosecutor out of the room on an errand, and subsequently induced him to go for some more fruit. On his return he partook slightly of more of the strawberries and rum, which he thought looked much altered in their colour. He afterwards went upon the water, when he was attacked with great at his heart and sickness, while his head felt as though it was being struck with hammers. He suspected that the strawberries and rum had been drugged, and, returning to the prisoner's lodgings, found that what had been left of the mixture had been thrown away. On the following Sunday another Italian told prosecutor that prisoner purposed his death, and showed him four bottles of poison which the accused had given him (witness) to accomplish it with. In cross-examination prosecutor denied that he was prisoner's servant, but alleged that he was his partner; in con-

fession of which he produced an engagement between them, which left it to be inferred that prosecutor was being initiated by prisoner into the mysteries of "fire-proofing," and was to allow a certain sum out of his professional engagement.

Dabardo Itabini said he received the four bottles produced from prisoner seventeen or eighteen days ago to take care of. On Wednesday week he asked for one of them, and restored it next day. On the following Saturday evening prisoner came to witness, and complained that somebody had sent a letter about him to the French Government, through which he had been forbidden to enter France, and that prosecutor had much calumniated him. He added that there were some people better taken away from the face of the earth; said that he alluded to prosecutor; and then gave him directions to use the bottles, by putting poison in his beer or food. Prisoner concluded his instructions by telling him that when he had "executed that commission" he would trust him with another secret. Witness took the bottles and affected to consent, in order that he might save the prosecutor's life. He gave them to Mr. Simpson, the proprietor of Cremorne, who immediately called the attention of the police to the circumstance. On Monday week prisoner said, "This thing must be accomplished this week; this man must be ended this week."

Mr. F. Godrich, of Sydney-place, Onslow-square, proved that he had examined the contents of the four bottles, and found three of them contained prussic acid, and the fourth strychnine. The prussic acid in one of the bottles was thirty times as strong as that ordinarily sold. The prussic acid, given in so small a quantity as not to cause death, would create feelings of sickness, stupor, and pains in the head and heart.

Mr. Wontner urged that the prisoner had imparted the greater part of his secret to prosecutor and the Italian witness, who were concocting the charge to get rid of him, and an arrangement to pay part of his earnings to his teacher.—Mr. Arnold remanded the accused till Tuesday, and refused to take bail.

TOLL-COLLECTING WITH A VENGEANCE.—Adam Williams, toll-collector at the Kingsland turnpike-gate, was charged with the following outrage:—

George Pound, in the service of a firm in Quaker-street, Spitalfields, was sent home from Stoke Newington with his employer's horse and gig at ten o'clock at night on the 16th ult., and on reaching the Kingsland-gate could not find his return ticket. He told the defendant so, and named the number, but defendant told him he must pay or show the ticket, and he therefore did pay, telling the defendant that if he should find the ticket he would bring it to him and demand the money. About twenty yards through the gate he felt again for the ticket, found it, and went back to the defendant and asked to be reimbursed the toll. He used no violence whatever, but the defendant seemed annoyed at his asking for the return of the toll, and exclaimed, "Yes, yes, you—, I'll pay you!" and, reaching his hand rapidly into the tollhouse, drew out a thick broom handle, and struck him two such heavy blows upon the head with it—one on the crown of the head and the other on the temple—that he reeled about as though drunk, and fell into the arms of a person named Hooper, with the blood pouring so profusely from both wounds that his dress was soaked with it, and he staggered every step subsequently to the station, and bled all the way. He had since been an out-patient of the London Hospital, and still felt weak and ill. He had a family of six children to support, and had been unable to follow his occupation ever since. It was also said that he was a quiet and well-conducted man, had been five years in his employer's service, and was much respected by him.

Mr. Hamill said he should send the defendant for trial, admitting him to bail in the meantime.

A NICE LEGAL POINT.—John Butcher, driver of the City Atlas omnibus, was summoned before Mr. Combe by the South-Eastern Railway Company for trespassing on the inclosure at London Bridge, and refusing to leave when desired.

Mr. Rees, the company's solicitor, said that the case he was about to submit to his worship's decision was one of vast importance to railway companies and the public. The defendant was the driver of one of the City Atlas omnibuses, and the complaint was that he drove that vehicle up the incline to the doors of the station, and, after discharging his passengers, remained at the doors, obstructing the place. He was requested to go away, but he refused; and, under these circumstances, the company felt bound to take the present proceedings.

Mr. Combe observed that he understood that Mr. Rees charged the defendant with wilfully trespassing on their property. Suppose the company refused to admit an omnibus on their premises, the passengers must be set down outside; but if you allowed them inside he could not call that a trespass, as the words of the Act of Parliament were "wilfully trespassing."

Mr. Rees said that it was a trespass for a person who entered a man's land and who remained after his right or license ceased. He became a trespasser after receiving notice to leave. The company had established regulations respecting the omnibuses which plied at their station. They each paid a shilling a week, and a proper place was appointed for them to stand, with timekeepers. That was done for the safety of the public, and the defendant knew that well, for he had for some years driven one of the privileged omnibuses. He knew that after he had put down his passengers he ought to have left.

Mr. Sleight said that it was a monopoly altogether, and ought not to be allowed at a public place of resort.

Mr. Combe said he should not decide the case without looking carefully at the reports; therefore he should remand the case for a week.

SKITTLE-SHARPING.—Henry Galigne, a notorious skittle-sharper, described on the charge-sheet as a batter, was charged at Clerkenwell with defrauding Frederick William Dennes, a carpenter, of 54, Pentonville-hill, of £2 15s., at the Grapes, Rawstone-street, Clerkenwell.

The prosecutor, on Saturday, was passing along the City-road, when the prisoner accosted him, and, after walking by his side for some distance, asked him to partake of some refreshment. This he assented to, and while they were conversing over some ale a man entered, and at once joined in their conversation. The stranger said that he was "a native of Wales," that he had "just arrived in town with plenty of money," that he was determined to see the sights, and he wound up by remarking that the Welsh people were stronger than any other in the world, and that he could throw a 14lb. weight a distance of fifty yards. The prisoner said he would bet the Welshman 10s. that he could not throw the weight thirty yards. The bet was accepted, and the prosecutor was induced to go and see fair play. They all adjourned to the Grapes, but instead of a fine bowling-alley complainant found nothing but a dirty, low skittle-ground. Seeing that they could not get the weight, and that if they did there would not be room to throw it, the prisoner and his companion began tossing. The prisoner got 13s. from the prosecutor, which he lost, and then the prisoner and the Welshman said that his (complainant's) guard-chain was not gold, and that he could not pawn his watch and chain for £2. He said he could, and the prisoner made a bet with the Welshman, and told complainant that if he would get the £2 he would give him 5s. for his trouble. He pawned his watch for the £2, and when he came back the prisoner took the £2 and said he would toss with it. The complainant said he would not have anything to do with it, and asked for his money back; but he declined to give it, but went on tossing, and lost it all with the Welshman. While in the skittle-ground the prisoner gave the complainant some beer, which rendered him partly insensible, and, in fact, he had not been well since.—The prisoner said the prosecutor lost his money fairly, and pawned his watch to please himself. Mr. Corrie said it was a case for a jury, but he would remand the prisoner for the completion of the depositions.

THE DELIGHTS OF BETHNAL-GREEN.—Thomas Rook, dirt-contractor, residing at No. 6, Gibraltar-walk, Bethnal-green, was summoned by the Inspector of Nuisances for allowing an accumulation of filth upon his premises.

Mr. S. Pearce, medical officer of the district, said he had inspected an accumulation of rubbish and filth in a large yard in the defendant's occupation on the 11th inst., and again that day. It comprised vegetable and animal matter of the most offensive character in a decomposing state. There were several heaps of it, and from twenty to thirty loads in each. The place was densely surrounded by houses, and he smelt the stench within forty yards of the place. The nuisance was intolerable, and the most prejudicial results might be expected if it were permitted to remain.

Several persons in the neighbourhood spoke of the excessive stench arising from the defendant's yard, and said that it extended for a long distance round. They also said that it seriously affected their health. Among the rubbish were rotten eggs and fish-guts, which created a most offensive odour.

The defendant said he had lived upon the spot for twenty years, and he and his family enjoyed excellent health. It was only when stirred up that any smell arose from it.

Mr. Hamill said he should not permit such a fester to remain; the inhabitants were not to suffer from the nuisance. He would grant the application for an order prohibiting the defendant from placing any more refuse on the spot, and all now there must be removed within fourteen days.

OUTRAGE BY THE MILITIA.—Charles Lowe, 25, a private in the Tower Hamlets Militia, and Ann Sherrard, wife of a militiaman in the same, were charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt with the following scandalous and cruel assault upon Mr. James Webster, an iron-merchant, carrying on business in Digby-street, Bethnal-green, Lowe being drunk at the time.

Mr. Webster, who had a black neckerchief tied from beneath his chin over the crown of his head, was then sworn, and deposed:—Between five and six o'clock on the evening of Saturday last I was passing up Digby-street, when I perceived some militiamen. I really cannot say that they were intoxicated, but one of them threw a hat at me. It struck my face, and fell in front of me. I put it aside with my foot, and had proceeded six or seven yards, when a heavy blow on the back of my neck caused me to fall with my face on the pavement. The next instant I saw the male defendant standing over me. I rose and seized him. Three other soldiers then rushed up, and I think we all fell to the ground together—but thus far the attack had been so rapid that I am not certain. I was then kicked and beaten over every part of my body. I saw the female prisoner on the ground. She got hold of one of my ears with her teeth, and bit the upper half nearly off. It hung only by a thread, and I have since had it sewn on. I bled very much, am bruised on the whole surface of the body, and cannot lie down with any ease.

Mr. D'Eyncourt, after hearing some further evidence, intimated his intention of sending both prisoners for trial. They were, however, remanded for a week.

MORE CANNIBALISM.—John Hall was brought before Mr. Yardley, charged with violently assaulting Thomas Evans, who appeared in court with his head and face enveloped in surgical bandages.

The complainant, whose clothes and linen were stiffened with gore, told his story as follows:—Yesterday evening I was at Mr. Smith's public-house in Brook-street, when my missus and Jack Hall there had a row, and he struck her and cut away. He came back, and I asked him why he beat my missus, on which, yer honner, he knocked me down and bit my eyebrow. I called out, "Don't ate me, don't ate me, Jack!" and after he had tore half my eyebrow off he let me get up and knocked me down again, and began ating me again.

Mr. Yardley: Eating you? What did he do?

Witness: He bit my eyebrow off, and when I got up he had it in his mouth, yer honner's worship, and he spat it out right into a heap of dust.

The prisoner, in defence, said he and a good many other Irishmen were all drinking in a public-house together. They all got drunk, and a row took place; but as for his biting the man, he no more did it than the man in America.

Edward Neale, a boy, confirmed the evidence of Evans in every particular.

Mr. Yardley said he should not take upon himself to decide this case summarily, and committed the prisoner for trial.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY.—"STOP IT!"—Thomas Newland, Thomas Addison, and Andrew Benning, were brought before Mr. Broughton, charged under the following circumstances:—

Mr. Tubbs, assistant overseer of the parish, said that Newland was employed to fetch materials from the work-house for the outdoor poor to make up into garments and shoes. From private information that he (Mr. Tubbs) had received, he, on Friday last, conferred with the master, and they resolved upon searching the bags the next day. On Saturday afternoon this was done, and in Newland's bag some pudding, meat, and a chemise were found. The latter article was marked "St. Marylebone Workhouse. Stop it." On the other prisoners were found five pairs of socks, the materials for a pair of men's trousers, and other articles.

Mr. Broughton asked Mr. Tubbs if he thought this was part of a system of robbery carried on, as it certainly bore that appearance?

Mr. Tubbs said he had not the least doubt of it, and he asked his worship to remand the prisoners, that he might consult the board of guardians upon the subject.

The prisoners were remanded till Monday next.

ROBBERIES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Benjamin Henry Hutton, aged fifteen, and John Magee, fourteen, two well-dressed youths, were charged before Mr. Elliott with attempting to pick pockets in the Crystal Palace gardens, and also with having in their possession two pocket-knives stolen from a case in the interior of the building. A police constable said that on Saturday afternoon last while on duty in the Crystal Palace gardens he saw the prisoner Hutton put his hand into the pocket of a lady, while Magee placed himself so as to cover him, and he (witness) immediately seized both. The lady had missed nothing, and declined making any charge against the prisoners; but he charged them with being at the Palace for the purpose of committing felonies, and on searching them at the station-house found on them the two knives and other articles produced, which had evidently been stolen from the standings. James Darling, a special constable, employed in the Palace, produced a card from which the two knives found on the prisoners had been taken on the Saturday. The other articles found on the prisoners were also identified as having been taken from the building. Prisoners said they had purchased them from a "chap" in the grounds. The prisoners were known as convicted thieves, and Mr. Elliott sent them for six months each to the House of Correction.

CAUSING THE DEATH OF A CHILD.—Thomas Kirby, omnibus-driver, was charged with causing the death of Lewis James, aged seven years, by driving an omnibus and two horses over him in the Holloway-road, Islington.

The defendant was driving his omnibus down the Holloway-road, near the cab-stand, when the deceased passed from the back of a cab, ran against the horses attached to the omnibus, and was knocked down. Before the defendant could pull up the wheels passed over the neck of the boy, and he was killed on the spot.

Several witnesses were called, who proved that no blame was attached to the prisoner.

The prisoner said he was sorry for what had occurred, but it was a pure accident.

Mr. Corrie said it was a sad affair, but from what he could see no blame was attached to the prisoner, and he would be discharged.



**WILFUL DESTRUCTION IN MARKET-GARDENERS' GROUNDS.**—Several lads were brought before Mr. Burcham charged with the wilful destruction of the crops in several market-gardeners' grounds near the railway at Bermondsey.

Timothy John Hughes, a detective officer, said he was employed to watch the grounds in the Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey. About five o'clock on Friday evening he saw two of the lads in Mr. Meek's gardens tearing up the asparagus. Witness took them into custody.

Mr. Meek informed his worship that the asparagus was being forced for next year, and the loss to him was considerable.

Hughes said that shortly afterwards he saw several lads in Mr. Maundrell's grounds. They were stripping the cabbages and destroying the crops. There were also other lads in Mr. Sheppard's grounds pulling down the leek and onion seed. The damage done to the property amounted to several pounds.

Mr. Burcham asked how they got into the gardens?—Hughes replied that they climbed over the railings and jumped the ditches, tearing down the fences.

Mr. Burcham said that such damage had recently been committed in the market gardens by idle and bad lads that an example must be made to prevent a recurrence. He fined each of the lads, and ordered them to pay the damage, or go to prison for one month.

## MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

The Directors of the Bank of England having reduced their minimum rate of discount to 2½ per cent, the Lombard street houses are now allowing only 1½ per cent for money on demand, and 1½ at a few days' notice. The Joint Stock Banks have likewise reduced their rates for loans. But we may observe that the lowest rate for the best short paper is not under 2½ per cent, and that the demand for accommodation, generally, has increased to some extent.

The financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the vague feeling of distrust in reference to the peace concluded between France and Austria, have produced some fatness in the market for Home Securities, and prices have shown a tendency to give way. Consols have been down at 93½; the reduced, 93½; the New Three per Cent, 93½; the New Two and a Half per Cent, 93½; Exchequer Bills, 27s. to 30s. prem.; India Debentures, 97s.; India Bonds, 11s. dis.; Bank Stock has sold at 222; India Stock, 221; India Loan scrip, 93½.

An instalment of 25 per cent has been paid upon the Indian Loan. The last will become payable on the 15th of August. The imports of bullion have been on a liberal scale; but the whole of them, including about £40,000, have been taken for shipment to the Continent. Silver has continued in request, at 62½d. per ounce. Dollars are worth 61½d.

The last monthly return of the Bank of France shows a decrease in the stock of coin and bullion of £43,000. The amount now held being £22,408,000. The supply of gold in the Bank of England is now £17,900,000.

The dealings in the Foreign House have been only to a moderate extent. Mexican 3 per Cent has marked 19; Turkish 6 per Cent, 82; ditto New, 70; Brazilian 4½ per Cent, 94; Chilean 4½ per Cent, 85; Peruvian 4½ per Cent, 80; do 3 per Cent, 71; Russian 4½ per Cent, 90; Sardinian 5 per Cent, 86; Spanish 3 per Cent, 44; do New Deferred, 34.

Joint Stock Bank Shares have been in moderate request, and prices have continued steady.

On the whole, the Railway Share Market has continued heavy, and prices, almost generally, have had a drooping tendency.

## METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—Although only moderate supplies of English wheat have been on offer this week, the demand for all kinds has been heavy, and prices have further declined 1s. to 2s. per qr. In foreign wheat, the imports of which continue seasonably good, very little business has been passing, at barely previous rates. The barley trade has been heavy, at late currencies. A parcel of new has made its appearance. There has been very little doing in malt, on easier terms. Oats have ruled a shade lower. Beans have sold heavily. New white peas have produced 4½s. and new gray 37s. per qr. Country flour has slightly fallen in value, with a heavy market.

**ENGLISH CURRENCY.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent Red, 36s. to 43s.; ditto, White, 30s. to 40s.; Norfolk and Lincoln Red, 36s. to 43s.; Bye, 32s. to 34s.; Grinding Barley, 25s. to 28s.; Distilling, 27s. to 32s.; Malting, 36s. to 43s.; Malt, 53s. to 69s.; Feed Oats, 24s. to 30s.; Potatoes, 28s. to 34s.; Turnips, 41s. to 48s.; Gray Peas, 42s. to 46s.; Maple, 42s. to 46s.; Boilers, 42s. to 50s. per quarter. Town-made Flour, 42s. to 46s.; Town household, 35s. Country Marks, 29s. to 32s. per 28lb.

**CATTLE.**—This market has been well supplied with most kinds of fat stock. Beasts have declined 2d. per 8lbs. In the value of sheep, lambs, calves, and pigs, very little change has taken place. Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; lamb, 4s. 8d. to 6s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. to 4s. 4d. per 8lbs., to sink the oil.

**NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL.**—Very limited supplies of meat have been on offer, yet, owing to the prevailing hot weather, the transactions have been trifling, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. to 4s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. to 4s. 4d. per 8lbs., to sink the oil.

**TEA.**—There is very little business doing in any kind of tea; nevertheless, late week's prices are rather exceeded. Common sound Congou is selling at 1s. 3d. per lb.

**SUGAR.**—On the whole, the demand for raw sugar is steady, at about previous currencies. The supply on offer has rather increased. Refined goods are steady, at 52s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. Crushed sugars are in request, on former terms.

**COFFEE.**—There is less activity in the demand for this article. However, compared with last week, we have very little change to notice in the quotations.

**COCOA.**—Fine qualities support full prices; but other kinds are very dull.

**RICE.**—Great heaviness prevails in the demand for all kinds. In the quotations, however, we have no change to report.

**PROVISIONS.**—There is more business doing in nearly all kinds of butter, and prices are rather higher than last week. The bacon market is firm, at 1s. per cwt. more money. Other provisions command very little attention.

**CORRUM.**—All kinds are in request, at full quotations.

**HAY AND FLAX.**—The hemp market is heavy, at drooping currencies. Manila parcels are very dull. The flax market is in a most inactive state.

**WOOL.**—English wool has advanced fully 1d. per lb. Other kinds support previous rates.

**SPICES.**—Most kinds are steady, but not dearer.

**SALTPEPER.**—Prices have given way 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per cwt., and the market is very dull. The stock is 3800 tons, against 4900 tons last year.

**METALS.**—Spelter is in request, at 22½s. per ton on the spot. Scotch pig iron has realized 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. cash, at which a fair business is doing. Tin is active. English block is quoted at 138s.; Banca, 145s. to 148s.; and Straits, 142s. to 145s. Copper has risen 1d. per lb.

**SPICES.**—There is very little business doing in rum, and prices have given way 1s. per gallon. Brandy, however, is active, on higher terms. English gilt for export, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. per gallon.

**OILS.**—Lined oil moves off slowly, at 28s. 6d. to 28s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot. Olive is active, at 41s. for Gallipoli, and 42½s. to 44s. for other kinds. In rape very little is doing, at 40s. 6d. to 41s. 6d. per cwt. Fine palm, 40s. 6d. to 41s. Turpentine is very dull, at 37s. to 38s. per cwt. for American.

**TALLOW.**—Our market is heavy, and P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 53s. to 53s. 3d.; for the last three months, 51s. 3d. to 51s. 6d. per cwt. Rough fat, 2s. 9d. per 8lbs. The stock is 19,221 casks, against 18,470 ditto in 1858, and 15,710 in 1857.

**COALS.**—Hawley, 17s. 6d.; Telford, 17s. 6d.; South Hetton, 17s. 3d.; Wylam, 16s.; Tanfield Moor, 13s. 3d.; Riddell, 13s. 3d.; Haswell, 13s. 3d.; West Hartley, 16s.; Tanfield Moor Butes, 13s. 3d. per ton.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

**BANKRUPT.**—T. I. J. SLOPER, 28, Church-street West, Mary lebone, oilman and tea dealer—H. OFFENHEIM, 2, Old-street and St. Luke's, and Dalston-place, Dalston, timber merchant and auctioneer—T. R. DODSON, Colchester, tailor and draper—A. B. HARRISON, 113, Fenchurch-street, City, merchant.

**BANKRUPT.**—ANNULLED.—J. FITZGERALD, March, Isle of Ely, Cambridgehire, auctioneer.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.**—G. GALLIE, Leith, cabinetmaker and upholsterer.

THURSDAY, JULY 19.

**BANKRUPT.**—T. THORNTON, Pocklington, Yorkshire, cabinet maker—J. T. COLEMAN, 1, Core-street, Gloucestershire, linen-draper—W. WOODFORD, Rourne-cha, near Great Malvern, Buckinghamshire, coal merchant—K. SKITT, New-croft, Kent, stone-mason—R. PROCTOR, Liverpool, Lancashire, corn broker and corn merchant—A. HARRIS, Railway-place, Shoreditch, and Bridge-road, Lambeth, tobacconist and dealer in cigars—W. NAYLOR, Cradley heath, Staffordshire, milliner (and not miller, as advertised in the Gazette of the 12th inst.).

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—W. D. SMITH, High-street, Shoreditch, ironmonger.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—H. HAMELBY, Hamilton, lately commission merchant—G. GRAY, Inverness, hotel keeper—J. DENSON, Rosemarkie, innkeeper.

**MICROSCOPES.**—J. AMADIO'S BOTANICAL MICROSCOPE, packed in Mahogany Case, with three powers, Condenser, Pincers, and two Slides, will show the animalcules in water. Price 18s. 6d.—Just published, 2nd edition, an illustrated and descriptive CATALOGUE, containing the names of 1500 Microscopic Objects, sent free for six stamps. Address, 7, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA CLOSERS** on Saturday Evening, July 30. Until that time the Entertainment will be given every Night at 8 and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at 3.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

**NEW ROUTE TO LOWESTOFT, via East Suffolk.**—Mr. and Mrs. HOWETT, of the ROYAL HOTEL, beg leave to inform their patrons and the public that a train leaves Bishopsgate Station at Twenty five minutes past Four p.m., arriving at Lowestoft at Five minutes past Eight. An up-train leaves Lowestoft at a Quarter to Seven a.m., arriving in London at Half-past Ten.

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